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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XI—Continued.

Still more was he at sea as to what he was going to do at four oclock. Of what good was the delay if he could not make use of it? And at the moment he hadn't the slightest notion of what he could do to prepare himself for the afternoon interview. He must wait for Jephson's cable—perhaps that would give him an idea.

Mr. Minot was walking blankly down the street in the direction of his morning paper when a poster in a deserted store window caught his eye. It was an atrocious poster—red letters on a yellow background. It announced that five hundred dollars reward would be paid by Mr. Henry Trimmer for information that would disclose the present whereabouts of the real Lord Harrowby.

As Minot stood reading it, a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder. Turning he looked into the lean and hostile face of Henry Trimmer himself.

"Good morning," said Mr. Trimmer.

"Good morning," replied Minot.

"Glad to number you among my readers," sneered Trimmer. "What do you think—reward large enough?"

"Looks about the right size to me," Minot answered.

"Me, too. Ought to bring results pretty quick. By the way, you were complaining last night that you never heard of me until you came here. I've been thinking that over, and I've decided to make up to you in the next few days for all those lonely years—"

But the morning had been too much for Minot. Worried, distressed, he lost for the moment his usual smiling urbanity.

"Oh, go to the devil!" he said, and walked away.

Lunch time came—two o'clock. At half past two, out of London, Jephson spoke. Said his cable:

"Know nothing of G. R. except that he has been married frequently. Do what you can."

And what help was this, pray? Disgustedly Minot read the cable again. Four o'clock was coming on apace, and with every tick of the clock his feeling of helplessness grew. He mentally berated Thacker and Jsphson. They left him alone to grapple with wild problems, offering no help and asking miracles. Confound them both!

Three o'clock came. What—what was he to say? Lord Harrowby, incorrigated, was merely useless and frantic. He couldn't raise a shilling. He couldn't offer a suggestion. "Dear old chap," he moaned, "I depend on you."

Three-thirty! Well, Thacker and Jephson had asked the impossible, that was all. Minot felt he had done his best. No man could do more. He was very sorry for Jephson, but—golden before him opened the possibility of Miss Cynthia Meyrick free to be wooed.

Yet he must be faithful to the last. At a quarter to four he read Jephson's cablegram again. As he read, a plan ridiculous in its ineffectiveness occurred to him. And since no other came in the interval before four, he walked into Miss Rose's presence determined to try out his weak little bluff.

The Gaiety lady was playing on the piano—a whispering, seductive little tune. As Minot stepped to her side she glanced up at him with a coy inviting smile. But she drew back a little at his determined glare.

"Miss Rose," he said sharply, "I have discovered that you can not sue Lord Harrowby for breach of contract to marry you."

"Why—why not?" she stammered.

"Because," said Minot, with a triumphant smile—though it was a shot in the dark—"you already had a husband when those letters were written to you."

Well, he had done his best. A rather childish effort, but what else was there to attempt? Poor old Jephson!

"Nonsense," said the Gaiety lady, and continued to play.

"Nothing of the sort," Minot replied. "Why, I can produce the man himself."

Might as well go the limit while he was about it. That should be his consolation when Jephson lost. Might as well—but what was this?"

Gabrielle Rose had turned livid with anger. Her lips twitched, her chinablue eyes flashed fire. If only her lawyer had been by her side then! But he wasn't. And so she cried hotly:

"He told you! The little brute's told!"

Good lord! Minot felt his knees weaken. A shot in the dark—had it hit the target after all?

"If you refer to your husband," said Minot, "he has done just that."

"He's not my husband," she sniffed.

"Then what was the use? Providence was with Jephson.

"No, of course not—not since the divorce," Minot answered. "But he was when those letters were written."

The Gaiety lady's chin began to tremble.

"And he promised me, on his word of honor, that he wouldn't talk. But I suppose you found him easy. What honor could one expect in a Persian carpet dealer?"

A Persian carpet dealer? Into Minot's mind floated a scrap of conversation heard at Mrs. Bruce's table.

"But you must remember," he ventured, "that he is also a prince."

"Yes," said the woman, "that's what I thought when I married him. He's the prince of liars—that's as far as his royal blood goes."

A silence, while Miss Gabrielle Rose felt in her sleeves for her handkerchief.

"I suppose," Minot suggested, "you will abandon the suit—"

She looked at him. Oh, the pathos of that baby stare!

"You are acting in this matter simply as Harrowby's friend?" she asked.

"Simply as his friend."

"And—so far—only you know of my—er—ex-husband?"

"Only I know of him," smiled Minot. The smile died from his face. For he saw bright tears on the long lashes of the Gaiety lady. She leaned close.

"Mr. Minot," she said, "It is I who need a friend. Not Harrowbly. I am here in a strange country—without funds—alone. Helpless. Mr. Minot. You could not be so cruel."

"I—I—I'm sorry," said Minot uncomfortably.

The lady was an actress, and she acted now, beautifully.

"I—I feel so desolate," she moaned, dabbing daintily at her eyes. "You will help me. It can not be I am mistaken in you. I thought—did I imagine it—this morning when I sang for you—you liked me—just a little?"

Nervously Minot rose from his chair and stood looking down at her. He tried to answer, but his voice seemed lost.

"Just a very little?" She,too, rose and placed her butterfly hands on his shoulders. "You do like me—just a little, don't you?"

Her pleading eyes gazed into his. It was a touching scene. To be besought thus tenderly by a famous beauty in the secluded parlor of a southern hotel! The touch of her hands on his shoulders thrilled him. The odor of Jockey Club—

It was at this instant that Mr. Minot, looking past the Gaiety lady's beautiful golden coiffure, beheld Miss Cynthia Meyrick standing in the doorway of that parlor, a smile on her face. She disappeared on the instant, but Gabriele Rose's "big scene" was ruined beyond repair.

"My dear lady"—gently Minot slipped from beneath her lovely hands—"I assure you I do like you—more than a little. But unfortunately my loyalty to Harrowby—no, I won't say that—circumstances are such that I can not be your friend in this instance. Though, if I could serve you in any other way—"

Gabriele Rose snapped her fingers.

"Very well." Her voice had a metallic ring now. "We shall see what we shall see."

"Undoubtedly. I bid you good day."

As Minot, somewhat dazed, walked along the veranda of the De la Pax he met Miss Meyrick. There was a mischievous gleam in her eye.

"Really, it was so tactless of me, Mr. Minot," she said. "A thousand apologies."

He pretended not to understand.

"My untimely descent on the parlor." She beamed on him. "I presume it happened because romance draws me—like a magnet. Even other people's."

Minot smiled wanly, and for once sought to end their talk.

"Oh, do sit just a moment," she pleaded. "I want to thank you for the great service you did Harrowby and me—last night."

"Wha—what service?" asked Minot, sinking into a chair.

She leaned close, and spoke in a whisper.

"Your part in the kidnaping. Harrowby has told me. It was sweet of you—so unselfish."

"Damn!" thought Minot. And then he thought two more.

"To put yourself out that our wedding may be a success!" Was this sarcasm, Minot wondered. "I'm so glad to know it, Mr. Minot. It shows me at last—just what you think is"—she looked away—"best for me."

"Best for you? What do you mean?"

"Can't you understand? From some things you've said I have thought—perhaps—you didn't just approve of my—marriage. And now I see I misconstrued you—utterly. You want me to marry Harrowby. You're working for it. I shouldn't be surprised if you were on that train last Monday just to make sure that—I'd—get here—safely."

Really, it was inhuman. Did she realize how inhuman it was? One glance at Minot might have told her. But she was still looking away.

"So I want to thank you, Mr. Minot," she went on. "I shall always remember your—kindness. I couldn't understand at first, but now—I wonder? You know, it's an old theory that as soon as one has one's own affairs of the heart arranged, one begins to plan for others?"

Minot made a little whistling sound through his clenched teeth. The girl stood up.

"Your thoughtfulness has made me very happy," she laughed. "It shows that perhaps you care for me—just a little—too."

She was gone! Minot sat swearing softly to himself, banging the arm of his chair with his fist. He raged at Thacker, Jephson, the solar system Gradually his anger cooled. Underneath the raillery in Cynthia Meyrick's tone he had thought he detected something of a serious note—as though she were a little wistful—a little hurt.

Did she care? Bitter-sweet thought!

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

POSSIBLE THAT PEACE MAY END GREAT WAR SOON

Notables Gather Significantly in Swiss Towns and Peace is Heralded.

Milan. Nov. 5.—The arrival of Prince von Buelow at Lucerne is regarded as an event of transcendental importance, to which the press of central Europe has suddenly awakened. The simultaneous arrival in Berne of a prominent English personage and a prominent Italian seems to add significance to Von Buelow's presence in Switzerland.

The general impression is that a foundation exists for the reports that Germany is seeking the possibility of opening negotiations for an armistice. Whether negotiations, if begun, will be started on English or German initiative is not known.

Despite Von Buelow's denials, the Swiss press freely is representing him as the bearer of an olive branch. The Lucerne correspondent of the Secolo, after inquiring from reliable sources, writes:

Germany's Situation Presses Hard.

"Von Buelow is doubtless entrusted with an exceedingly important mission. The internal situation of Germany and Austria is pressing hard on a large majority of the population.

"Information from persons who have visited Germany and Austria, the evidence of deserters and letters written by Germans to friends in Switzerland, suggest a tragic state of affairs. The people of Austria look upon the coming winter campaign with a feeling of horror.

"Milk, butter, petroleum, leather, fat, cotton, meat and vegetables are rising to fabulous prices. In Germany the misery of a large class of the people is great."

Harden Makes Admission.

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, says on the same subject:

"Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."

Following the issuance of ration cards, maximum prices have been established for butter, milk, eggs, cheese, fish, paraffin, bread, lard and potatoes.

The most revolutionary food regulation of the present war has just gone into effect, namely, the "no meat" days. These regulations cover five days a week, two without meat, two without meat cooked in fats and one without pork.

Proprietors of restaurants and butchers violating these rules are liable to three months imprisonment or more and heavy fines. One packer in Cologne has received a four months sentence and another fifteen months. The enforcing of the regulations is causing much suffering. The Vossische Zeitung urges the short rations five days a week by special generosity on Sundays and Thursdays.

A significant fact is the sharp decline in the prices of shares of German industries connected with the war and the sudden rise of shares in industries unconnected with the war, which points to a belief in Germany that Von Beulow's alleged peace mission will prove successful. It also accounts for the simultaneous reports of peace missions from all the neutral capitals, including the vatican.

Berne is Gathering Place.

Germany has mobilized all her secret influences among he neutral nations to create an atmosphere favorable to peace proposals. The unison of voices rising from The Hague, Berne, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Madrid, New York and Washington is remarkable.

The sending of Count Ehrensvaerdt to Berne as the representative of Sweden is considered a diplomatic event of the first order.

His mission was primarily to organize a pacific league of neutral states for self-protection during the European conflict, but soon afterward the rumor spread in Berne that he also was grouping the neutral states with the object of offering themselves as mediators.

Berne has suddenly come to be looked upon as an important diplomatic center. Turkey has felt the need of re-establishing her legation in Switzerland, abolished years before. Japan has appointed a minister to Switzerland, and the latest report is that Bulgaria also is about to send a representative.

PLACE BIG WAR ORDER

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The British government, through J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, has just placed an order with the General Railway Signal Co., of this city, for shells and war munitions totaling $8,000,000.

GARRISON GIVES NEW ARMY PLAN

Outlines Part It Will Play in the Coming National Defense Program.

Washington, Nov. 6.—An outline of the army's part in the national defense program to be submitted to congress in December by the administration was made public last night by Secretary Garrison disclosing officially for the first time details of the plan to raise a great Continental or citizen army to supplement the regular establishment.

In brief, it is proposed to increase the regular army from 108,008 to 141,843 officers and men (changing the term of enlistment from four years with the colors and three years on furlough to two years with the colors and four years on furlough); to organize a federal citizen army of 400,000 (to be enlisted 133,000 a year for three years); to strengthen the state militia by increased appropriations and closer co-operation; and to spend $20,000,000 a year for four years on coast defenses and $26,000,000 a year for four years in the accumulation of reserve material for use by a force of 500,000 men.

Legal Conditions Limit.

Mr. Garrison says that the framers of the new policy are fully consclous of the possibility of formulating military policies much better in theory, but that "after concentrated consideration of existing legal and other conditions they think it will be found that almost insuperable objections and difficulties arise in carrying into practical operation suggestions that from the military standpoint might otherwise be very acceptable.

The statement reveals that in the preparation of their plans, War Department officials have called into consultation specialists in various lines of private industry.

"It has been proposed," it says, "to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the War Department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislation or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto.

Employers Have Part.

"In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot, by reason of age or situation in life, give their personal service, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense. If they would so arrange their business that a certain portion of those whom they engage could undertake this national service without sacrificing their personal interests, those who did this thing would be acting in the most public-spirited and patriotic manner possible."

The citizen army would be recruited throughout the entire country and organized in geographical divisions. Its members, though enlisted for six-year terms, would be required to report for intensive training only for short periods each year for three years and during the remaining three years would be furloughed, subject to call to the colors in time of war.

In addition to officers who may be developed in the course of its operation, Mr. Garrison proposed to draw officers for this force from men who have served in the national guard or the regular army or who have been trained in private military schools. Individuals or organizations in the existing national guard free to do so would be permitted to come into the citizen army without change of rank.

$182,717,036 for Next Year

For the next fiscal year, when it is proposed to put this new policy into operation, Congress will be asked to appropriate $182,717,036; the second year the amount will be $212,815,879; the third $228,315,879, and annually thereafter, if the policy were continued without change, the army budget would be $183,234,559.

The additions to the regular army contemplated are ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two regiments of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four aero squadrons, to be brought in half next year and half the following year.

This plan when completed would place in the Panama Canal zone, Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and Alaska, 1,453 oficers and 47,456 enlisted men. In the continental United States, there would be in the regular establishment 2,956 oficers and 66,968 men, including eleven and two-thirds regiments of cavalry, twenty-six and two-thirds regiments of infantry, seven regiments of field artillery, 170 companies of coast artillery and about 000 officers and men in engineer and signal corps.

Garrison's Ideas

Present laws and institutions prevent the best plan of national defense.

Congress has little control over the National Guard, either in war or peace.

It is proposed (1) to increase the regular army to 141,843 officers and men; (2) to increase federal assistance to the National Guard, and (3) to raise a continental army of 400,000 men who would undergo intensive training for a short period three successive years and then serve three years in reserve.

Existing army posts to be retained.

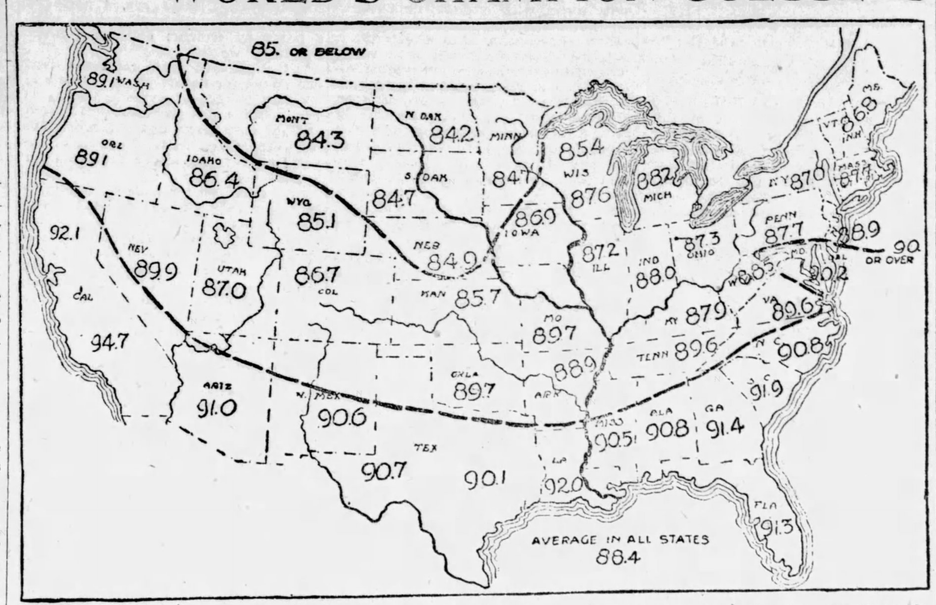
National guardsmen, unless prevented by state laws, may become continentals.

When the new plan is in full operation, at the beginning of its fourth year, the United States forces of the three kinds (regulars, guardsmen and continentals) will total 670,843 offices and men, costing $182,234,559.70 a year.

DIRTY AIR IS MEASURED BY ENGLISHMAN'S METHOD

An English scientist is using an ingenious new method of ascertaining just how much dust and smoke the atmosphere contains. A ribbon of filter paper is stretched over a small slit in the side of a hollow brass cylinder, and the air is passed through the paper by exhausting the interior of the cylinder. After a half hour's exposure the ribbon is automatically moved on, and a fresh surface exposed. In this way the little particles of dust and smoke in the air are deposited in rectangular patches at half-hour intervals, and the depth of color of these patches shows how polluted the air was at any given time.

U. S. WEATHER FORECASTERS ARE WORLD'S CHAMPION GUESSERS



Guessing the weather! This map shows for each state in the Union the percentage of weather forecasts that were verified or "came true" during the period of one year ending September, 1914. The average of verification for the whole United States was 88.4 per cent, or about nine out of ten. The heavy black lines on the map indicate the region of "weather hits" of 85 per cent or below and those of 90 or above.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Who are the best guessers in the United States?

Baseball umpires? No, double "no."

Besides, the baseball season is over.

Who then? Why, the weather men. Those in the employ of Uncle Sam are the champion weather forecasters of the world, for they hit it right nine times out of ten. And year in and year out, at that.

If you have been in the habit of reading your local weather report in the morning and "doping" it out just the opposite way, why take note of the following:

"Taking the United States as a whole and averaging the forecasts for a year, we find that about nine predictions out of every 10 made by our forecasters are verified," said Prof. Charles F. Marvin, chief of the weather bureau.

"The average percentage of verification for the United States for the year ending in September, 1914," he continued, "was 88.4 per cent. It has been running pretty regularly for some time now between 88 and 90 per cent."

It's easier to predict the weather in some parts of the states than in others, he explains. All along the southern border of the country, up the Atlantic as far as Delaware and up the Pacific to the California border the percentage of "bull's-eye hits" in weather forecasting runs above 90.

The fellows who have the toughest time of it are up in the northwestern states, along the Canadian border.

United States weather moves from west to east. The cold waves come out of western Canada and the Pacific states and move east. Warm air currents move northward from the gulf.

And when the two meet, most of the weather happens. That's why the line northward of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia is the area where most of the storms occur.

"We have six forecasting districts," explained Professor Marvin, "with headquarters at Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

"The district forecaster in charge makes the official forecast for his territory by states. The local forecasters select from the general forecast the features applying to their particular locality, and modify it according to local conditions.

"There is this feature about our rules of verification—the tendency has been to make them more exact. A forecast can be phrased to admit of various interpretations. We are changing our rules so as to make forecasts more exact. In other words, we don't allow the forecasters to get too high a percentage."

KING HOLDS UPPER HAND IN GREECE'S WAR CRISIS

New Premier Standing Firm for Neutrality.

Because the chamber of deputies refused to give the Zaimis cabinet a vote of confidence the latter was dissolved. King Constantine offered the premiership to M. Skouloudis, who accepted and organized his cabinet from the same members as were in the Zaimis cabinet. The policy of the Zaimis cabinet had been attacked by both the pro-allies and the pro-Germans.

Athens, Nov. 8.—Premier Skouloudis and the new cabinet held their first extended session today. It was devoted to a discussion of the military measures proposed by Minister of War Yanakitsas, which are said to have been fully approved. These measures caused the downfall of Premier Zaimis, but they will again be introduced in parliament.

The outcome of the cabinet crisis shows that King Constantine is still in control and ex-Premier Venizelos has gained practically nothing by driving out Zaimis. The new premier has already made it clear that the government has no intention at present of departing from its attitude of neutrality.

Venizelos is reported to be deeply disappointed over the fact that no great popular demonstration in favor of the allies followed his victory in parliament and is said to be planning to leave Athens.

In some quarters, it is rumored that Venizelos will retire from politics because of his failure to swing Greece to the side of the allies.

FREE FROM VIBRATION

Billiard tables supported on solid rock are among the novel features of a house on one of the islands of the San Juan archipelago in Puget Sound. Each table rests on a massive concrete base, which extends through an opening in the floor and has its footing on bedrock, and is, therefore, as solid and as free from vibration as if it were a part of the island itself.

FALL OF NISH UNITES MOST OF BULGAR FORCES

Now Hold More Than Half of Serbia, but Serb Army Escapes From Trap.

London Nov. 8.—The fall of Nish has united solidly the main Bulgarian forces and the Austro-German armies advancing from the north. Hitherto their communications consisted merely of tentative reaching out of advance guards.

The Bulgarians and their allies now hold considerably more than half of Serbia and command the Nish railway, which has been one of the chief objectives of their campaign. From Nish the Bulgarian line now runs in a slight curve, encircling the Morava river, to Krivivir, where it joins the main Austro-German forces. From that point the invaders' line turns at a right angle and runs due west across the broadest part of Serbia.

The rough semi-circle made by this line is still contracting and as it does so, according to German reports, is taking a heavy toll of Serbian prisoners.

In southern Serbia the fortunes of war are less auspicious for the invaders. There the Bulgarians apparently have received a severe check from the Serbians, assisted by French and British troops.

While the Austro-German campaign in northern Serbia has been a complete success, the main Serbian army has apparently escaped the trap set for it by the German-Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian troops and has been able to make its way into the mountains south of Nish.

French and British officers who are directing the operations of the Serbs in the north, adopting the tactics of the Russians, abandoned their fortified towns and retired, contesting the advance of the Teutonic invaders with rearguard actions.

Military authorities agree that the decisive battle in the Balkans is yet to be fought.

France and England have pledged themselves to free Serbia of invaders and protect her independence, and the sending of Lord Kitchener, the British war secretary, to the Near East shows that the allies are going to take extreme measures to see that the guarantees are carried out.

In order to win the support of Roumania and Greece, the allies must decisively defeat the Austro-Hungarian, German and Bulgarian armies in Serbia, and this is what they are now moving to do. However, it may be weeks and even months before the main armies of both sides are face-to-face.

It is the task of the allies to feed, clothe and equip the little Serbian army, which is dwindling day by day. The loss of 130 guns to the Germans at Kraljevo was a serious blow to the ordnance department of the Serbians. Practically all the guns now being used by King Peter's forces were furnished by England and France.

The intention of Rumania to remain neutral, at least for the present, is emphasized in dispatches from Bucharest. All members of parliament with whom Premier Bratiano has consulted have told him they consider the government's course so far correct. It is declared. Decidedly energetic action by the entente allies to open up communications in the Balkans will be necessary to move Rumania in their favor, the advices indicate.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula, the Turks claim that their artillery successfully attacked another allied transport and a torpedo boat, setting the transport on fire. An attack on the Turkish lines near Seddul Bahr was repulsed, it is declared.

There has been a cessation of activity on the western front, according to the official statement from Paris, which is notably brief, declaring nothing has occurred to make an addition to last night's statement necessary.

MUCH ENERGY WASTED

John B. Herreshoff, the famous yacht designer, who died recently, had been handicapped by blindness from the age of fifteen. Edison is partially deaf. Unfortunately, no one will ever know how greatly these men have gained in power of concentration because of their disabilities. But the waste of energy and diffusion of attention in the case of an average man is tremendous. There are two remedies, intense enthusiasm and discipline.

Administration's Greater Army Plan

Under Secretary Garrison's plan for increasing the United States defenses, a regular army of 141,843 officers and enlisted men would be raised. It is planned to have this army stationed as follows:

	Officers	Enlisted Men.
Panama Canal Zone	272	9,490
Hawaiian Islands..	503	16,869
Philippine Islands..	448	14,324
Philippine Islands..	182	15,733
Porto Rico.....	32	599
Alaska	16	441
Total overseas garrisons 1,453		47,456

In continental United States there would be the folowing organizations:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Eleven and two-thirds regiments cavalry	597	11,973
Twenty-six and two-thirds regiments infantry..	1,361	11,973
Seven regiments field artillery...	308	6,599
One hundred seventy companies coast artillery...	510	18,968
Engineer troops...	104	3,262
Signal troops.....	76	654

Thus, the total of the officers and enlisted men in the regular enlisted army, at home and abroad, will be:

Total at home, combatant forces...2,956		66,968
Mobile army, deducting coast artillery 2,446		48,000
Officers		7.086
Veterinarians		50
Enlisted men 134,707		

To obtain this result, the plan calls for the following new organizations:

10 companies of infantry.
4 regiments of field artillery.
52 companies of coast artillery.
15 cofpanies of engineers.
4 aero squadrons.

When the system is in complete operation the results as to numbers and cost would be as follows:

	Officers and enlisted men.	Total cost
Regular army,	141,843	$127,234,559.70
National Guard,	129,000	10,000,000.00
Citizen army,	400,000	45,00,000.00
Total ..	670,843	$182,234,559.70

WILSON'S AUTO HITS BOY; YOUTH NOT BADLY HURT

President Learns Accident is Trivial.

New York, Nov. 6.—President Wilson's automobile struck and slightly injured a small boy here yesterday while the President was motoring to the Pennsylvania station to catch his train for Washington. The boy was apparently more frightened than hurt.

The accident occurred as the President's car turned a corner in front of the Pennsylvania station. Marto Passi, the boy, darted from the sidewalk across the street directly in the path of the automobile. The youngster escaped the wheels, but a mudguard brushed against his left arm and knocked him over in the street.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER IV—Continued

He knew, now, that he was leaving her forever, and there was an ache in his heart that had never been there before, a pain that was not of the club or whip, of cold or hunger, but which was greater than them all, and which filled him with a desire to throw back his head and cry out his loneliness to the gray emptiness of the sky.

Back in the camp the girl's voice quivered.

"He is gone."

The man's strong voice choked a little.

"Yes, he is gone. He knew—and I didn't, I'd give—a year of my life—if I hadn't whipped him yesterday and last night. He won't come back."

Isobel Thorpe's hand tightened on his arm.

"He will!" she cried. "He won't leave me. He loved me, if he was savage and terrible. And he knows that I love him. He'll come back—"

"Listen!"

From deep in the forest there came a long wailing howl, filled with a plaintive sadness. It was Kazan's farewell to the woman.

After that cry Kazan sat for a long time on his haunches, sniffing the new freedom of the air, and watching the deep black pits in the forest about him, as they faded away before dawn. Now and then, since the day the traders had first bought him and put him into sledge-traces away over on the Mackenzie, he had often thought of this freedom longingly, the wolf blood in him urging him to take it. But he had never quite dared. It thrilled him now. There were no clubs here, no whips, none of the man-beasts whom he had first learned to distrust, and then to hate. It was his misfortune—that quarter-strain of wolf; and the clubs, instead of subduing him, had added to the savagery that was born in him. Men had been his worst enemies. They had beaten him time and again until he was almost dead. They called him "bad," and stepped wide of him, and never missed the chance to snap a whip over his back. His body was covered with scars they had given him.

He had never felt kindness, or love, until the first night the woman had put her warm little hand on his head, and had snuggled her face close down to his, while Thorpe—her husband—had cried out in horror. He had almost buried his fangs in her white flesh, but in an instant her gentle touch, and her sweet voice, had sent through him that wonderful thrill that was his first knowledge of love. And now it was a man who was driving him from her, away from the hand that had never held a club or a whip, and he growled as he trotted deeper into the forest.

He came to the edge of a swamp as day broke. For a time he had been filled with a strange uneasiness, and light did not quite dispel it. At last he was free of men. He could detect nothing that reminded him of their hated presence in the air. But neither could he smell the presence of other dogs, and the sledge, the fire of companionship and food, and so far back as he could remember they had always been a part of his life.

Here it was very quiet. The swamp lay in a hollow between two ridge-mountains, and the spruce and cedar grew low and thick—so thick, that there was almost no snow under them, and day was like twilight. Two things he began to miss more than all others—food and company. Both the wolf and the dog that was in him demanded the first, and that part of him that was longed for the latter. To both desires the wolf blood that was strong in him rose responsively. It told him that somewhere in this silent world between the two ridges there was companionship, and that all he had to do to find it was to sit back on his haunches, and cry out his loneliness. More than once something trembled in his deep chest, rose in his throat, and ended there in a whine. It was the wolf howl, not yet quite born.

Food came more easily than voice. Toward midday he cornered a big white rabbit under a log, and killed it. The warm flesh and blood was better than frozen fish, or tallow and bran, and the feast he had gave him confidence. That afternoon he chased many rabbits, and killed two more. Until now, he had never known the delight of pursuing and killing at will, even though he did not eat all he killed.

But there was no fight in the rabbits. They died too easily. They were very sweet and tender to eat when he was hungry, but the first thrill of killing them passed away after a time. He wanted something bigger. He no longer slunk along as if he were afraid, or as if he wanted to remain hidden. He held his head up. His back bristled. His tail swung free and bushy, like a wolf's. Every hair in his body quivered with the electric energy of life and action. He traveled north and west. It was the call of early days—the days away up on the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie was a thousand miles away.

He came upon many trails in the snow that day, and sniffed the scents left by the hoofs of moose and caribou, and the fur-padded feet of a lynx. He followed a fox, and the trail led him to a place shut in by tall spruces, where the snow was beaten down and reddened with blood. There was an owl's head, feathers, wings and entrails lying here, and he knew that there were other hunters abroad besides himself.

Toward evening he came upon tracks in the snow that were very much like his own. They were quite fresh, and there was a warm scent about them that made him whine, and filled him again with that desire to fall back

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

When a girl don't like a feller that is no appeal.

It's all right t' have a few ideas o' your own, but ther's such a thing as bein' so blamed original that you git lonesome.

LOVE INSURANCE

♡♡♡ BY ♡♡♡

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

In the midst of all this farce and melodrama, had she come to care?—just a little?—

Just a little! Bah!

Minot rose and went out on the avenue.

Prince Navin Bey Imno was accustomed to give lectures twice daily on the textures of his precious rugs, at his shop in the Almeda courtyard. His afternoon lecture was just finished as Mr. Minot stepped into the shop. A dozen awed housewives from the middle west were hurrying away to write home on the hotel stationery that they had met a prince. When the last one had gone out Minot stepped forward.

"Prince—I've dropped in to warn you. A very angry woman will be here shortly to see you."

The handsome young Persian shrugged his shoulders, and took off the jacket of the native uniform with which he embellished his talks.

"Why is she angry? All my rugs—they are what I say they are. In this town are many liars selling oriental rugs. Oriental! Ugh! In New Jersey they were made. But not my rugs. See! Only in my native country, where I was a prince of the—"

"Yes, yes But this lady is not coming about rugs. I refer to your ex-wife."

"Ah. You are mistáken. I have never married."

Oh, yes, you have. I know all about it. There's no need to lie. The whole story is out, and the lady's game in San Marco is queered. She thinks you told. That's why she'll be here for a chat."

"But I did not tell. Only this morning did I see her first. I could not tell—so soon. Who could I tell—so soon?"

"I know you didn't tell. But can you prove it to an agitated lady? No. You'd better close up for the evening."

"Ah, yes—you are right. I am innocent—but what does Gabrielle care for innocence? We are no longer married—still I should not want to meet her now I will close. But first—my friend—my benefactor—could I interest you in this rug? See! Only in my native country, where—"

"Prince," said Minot, "I couldn't use a rug if you gave me one."

"That is exactly what I would do. You are my friend. You serve me. I give you this. Fifty dollars. That is giving it to you. Note the weave. Only in my—"

"Good night," interrupted Minot. "And take my advice. Hurry!"

Gloomy, discouraged, he turned back toward his own hotel. It was true. Gabrielle Rose's husband at the time of the letters was in San Marco. The emissary of Jephson was serving a cause that could not lose. That afternoon he had hoped. Was there anything dishonorable in that? Jephson and Thacker could command his service, they could not command his heart He had hoped—and now—

At a corner a negro gave him a handbill. He read:

WHO HAS KIDNAPED
THE REAL
LORD HARROWBY?
AT THE OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT!!
Mr. Henry Trimmer Will Appear in
Place of His Unfortunate Friend,
Lord Harrowby, and Will
Make a Few
WARM AND SIZZLING
REMARKS.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Mr. Minot tossed the bill into the street. Into his eyes came the ghost-like semblance of a smile. After all, the famous Harrowby wedding had not yet taken place.

CHAPTER XII.

Exit a Lady, Laughingly.

After dinner Minot lighted a cigar and descended into the hotel gardens for a stroll. Farther and farther he strayed down the shadowy gravel path, until only the faint far suggestion of music at his back recalled the hotel's lights and gaiety. It was a deserted land he penetrated; just one figure did he encounter in a fifteen minutes' walk; —a little man clad all in white scurrying like a wraith in the black shade of the royal palms.

At a distant corner of the grounds near the tennis-court was a summer-house in which tea was served of an afternoon. Into this Minot strolled, to finish his cigar and ponder the day's developments in the drama he was playing. As he drew a comfortable chair from moonlight into shadow he heard a little gasp at his elbow, and turning, beheld a beautiful vision.

Gabrille Rose was made for the spot-light, and that being absent, moonlight served as well. Under its soft merciful rays she stood revealed—the beauty thousands of playgoers knew and worshiped. Dick Minot gazed at her in awe. He was surprised that she held out her hand to him, a smile of the utmost friendliness on her face.

"How fortunate," she said, as though speaking the cue for a lovely song. "I stand here, the wonder of this old Spanish night getting into my very blood—and the only thing lacking in the picture is—a man. And then, you come."

"I'm glad to be of service," said Minot, tossing away his cigar.

"What an unromantic way to put it! Really, this chance meeting—it was a chance meeting, I suppose?—"

"A lucky chance," he agreed.

She pouted.

"Then you did not follow? Unromantic to the last! But as I was saying, this chance meeting is splendid. My train goes in an hour—and I wanted so very much to see you—once again."

"You flatter me."

"Ah—you don't understand." She dropped into a chair. "I wanted to see you—to put your conscience at rest. You were so sorry when you had to be—cruel—to me today. You will be so glad to know that it has all turned out happily, after all."

"What do you mean?" asked Minot, new apprehensions rising in his mind.

"Alas, if I could only tell you." She was laughing at him now—an experience he did not relish. "But—my lips are sealed, as we say on the stage. I can only give you the hint. You thought you left me a broken vanquished woman. How the thought did pain you! Well, your victory was not absolute. Let that thought console you."

"You are too kind," Minot answered.

"And—you are glad I am not leaving San Marco quite beaten?"

"Oh, yes—I'm wild with pleasure."

"Really—that is sweet of you I am so sorry we must part. The moonlight the palms, the distant music—all so romantic. But—we shall meet again?"

"I don't know."

"Don't know? How unkind—when it all depends on you. You will look me up in New York, won't you? New York is not so romantic—but I shall try to make it up to you. I shall sing for you. Just a Little."

She stood up, and held out a slim white hand.

"Good-by, Mr. Minot." Still she laughed. "It has been so good to know you."

"Er—good-by," said Minot. He took the hand. He heard her humming beneath her breath—humming Just a Little. "I've enjoyed your singing immensely."

She laughed outright now—a silvery joyous laugh. And, refusing the baffled Minot's offer to take her back to the hotel she fled away from him down the dark path.

He fell back into his chair, and lighted another cigar. Exit the Gaiety lady, laughing merrily. What was the meaning of that? What new complication must he meet and solve?

For his answer he had only to return to the hotel. On the steps he was met by Lord Harrowby's man, agitated, puffing.

"Been looking all about for you, sir," he announced. "'Is lordship wishes to see you at once—most h'important."

"More trouble, Minot," was Lord Harrowby's gloomy greeting. "Sit down, old chap. Just had a very nasty visitor."

"Sorry to hear it."

"Little brown monkey of a man—Manuel Gonzale, proprietor of the San Marco Mail. I say, old boy, there's a syllable missing in the name of that paper. Do you get me?"

"You mean it should be the San Marco Blackmail? Pretty good, Harrowby, pretty good." And Minot added to himself "for you."

"That's exactly what I do mean. Gabrielle has sold out her bunch of letters to Mr. Gonzale. And it appears from the chap's sly hints that unless I pay him $10,000 before midnight, the best of those letters will be in tomcrrow's Mail."

"He's got his nerve—working a game like that," said Minot.

"Nerve—not at all," replied Harrowby. "He's as safe as a child in its own nursery. He knows as well as anybody that the last thing I'd do would be to appeal to the police. Too much publicity down that road. Well?"

"His price is a bit cheaper than Gabrielle's."

"Yes, but not cheap enough. I'm broke, old boy. The governor and I are on very poor terms. Shouldn't think of appealing to him."

(To Be Continued.)

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a cow that seems to be in perfect health as she eats heartily and does well in every way except that during the last three months she has been bothered with a swelled udder. First one teat swells up and then the other. We have tried various remedies to cure her but though the swelling may leave for a few days it always returns. The milk is sometimes curdy, but soon becomes all right. If some reader of the Farmstead could give me any information on how to cure the cow I would greatly appreciate it.—S., Pennsylvania.

I have about 40 young rabbits about four weks old and want to get all the advice I can on how to care for them. I would like especially to know what to feed them when they are taken away from their mothers. We feed the mother rabbits oats, dry clover hay and as much green stuff as can be found at this time of the year. I keep them in hutches which are warm enough.—M., Michigan.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET

For keeping cider sweet I recommend this method: Take the cider you wish to keep sweet, boil and skim it. While still hot put the cider into cans and seal like you would if preserving fruit. It will keep sweet as I have tried this method.—H., Indiana.

TILLERING IN CORN

Every wet season, there is more or less inquiry as to the cause of suckering, or tillering in corn.

The cause of this habit of corn is often argued with great vigor both branching plant. Some strains or varieties of corn have the tendency more strongly developed than others. This can readily be seen by observing the difference between the habit of pop corn and the dent corns in the field even grown under the same soil and climatic conditions. Dent corn has the suckering habit less well developed than pop corn.

There is also a considerable difference in different varieties of dents.

Many conditions of environment tend to favor or retard the production of suckers. With dry weather early there is almost no suckering; with moist weather early in the season, which is favorable to vegetative growth, suckering is apt to be rather heavy. Surface planted corn will sucked more abundantly than listed corn. There are two reasons for this. First, the surface planted corn makes its early growth more rapidly and vigorously than is the case with the listed corn; second, filling up the listed furrow often covers up the suckers so that they are killed before they get a chance to develop.

The stand has a great deal to do with the amount of suckers. Where the stand is thick, suckering is low; where the stand is thin, suckering is high, providing weather conditions are favorable.

Experiments have been made in removing suckers. These suckers have never shown advantage for the practice. The cost of removal considered, a disadvantage has usually resulted.—Alvin Kezer, Colorado Agricultural College.

POULTRY

WINTER PREPARATION

Before the cold weather comes on, put the hen house in winter shape, says a raiser of chickens. The first move should be in the direction of cleanliness. Remove every movable object, boxes, barrels, etc., sweep thoroughly overhead and underfoot, after scraping out all droppings. Then disinfect before refilling next boxes and furnishing fresh scratch-litter. Whitewash with unslacked lime to which kerosene has been added, if other insecticides seem too expensive, and lay it on generously. Paris green in the wash is excellent as a germ killer, but fill all cracks everywhere.

Next, if water is prone to freeze in the coldest weather, make the hennery warm with a dead air between the walls and a sheathing of building paper. I recommend a cheap grade of paper because it will need to be torn off in the spring when the periodical drive against insects is inaugurated. Then put on a storm door, however rude, to overlap the cracks around the ordinary entrance, disinfect drinking dishes, look to ventilation without draughts, and make sure that the floor is warm, even if a banking of earth or sawdust has to be applied. Put in a big supply of road dust for baths, and plenty of gravel and sharp grit.

Now cull the flock and get the rest adapted to the changed appearance of things early, so the laying which is revived after moulting, will no receive a setback, as is usually the case after any abrupt alteration. Discard both male and female birls that have an immature look or that have been stunted, as well as late-hatched individuals. Choose those having full bodies, good carriage, wide backs, short legs, full breasts and well-formed combs, this last feature being imperative in the male. Change cockerels every year, or at least every second year. And a male from a flock known for record layers will be no extravagance. If allowed free range one male will care for three dozen hens, but keep layers' feet off snow and ice.

EGGS FROM PULLETS

Pullets of the heavier breeds that have been hatched between April 1 and the middle of May, and those of the lighter varieties hatched between the middle of May and the middle of June, will be mature enough by the first of October or November to begin laying, and, if they are properly cared for, should be good egg producers.

Special care is needed when pullets are first transferred to their winter quarters. If the chickens have been roosting in the open air through the summer and are suddenly transferred to close and stuffy quarters, they are almost sure to contract colds or even croup. The windows and the door of the chicken house, therefore, should not be closed too tightly at night until severe weather sets in.

THE DAIRY

CONCRETE MILK HOUSE

First—Dig a trench for foundation, any saze you want. I used 8 x 10 feet, filled up with concrete and broken rock to just a little above the level of the ground, and made level on top.

Second—Build a frame of 2 x 4s at the corners and cut the bed and top plates so they will bed flat on the concrete.

Third—Lath on inside, then put eight lath around the bottom on the outside and fill with broken rock and concrete Then put on more lath and proceed till you get to the top. On one side, to hold the milk trough, I put a set of brackets like those a mason would use to set a chimney on. This I lathed outside and filled with concrete up to level with the frame, long, with quarter-inch mesh wire, then plastered the inside of the trough with rock mortar like I would a cistern. For the roof I used six pieces 2 x 6s nine feet long, beveled to three inches at the ends. They are spiked on top of the frame. Put lath on under side put a wide board on under the lath to hold the cement till it sets, then put a bed of cement on the lath from the top and when it has set move the board till you get it all covered. I used some dirt in center of the roof to save cement. Use clay and tamp it well; then fill up even with the top of your stringers with cement and use plenty of reinforcing, such as old wagon tires, barbed wire, or any old iron that will keep it from cracking, then plaster it inside and out with good cement and you are done. I set my milk house 10 feet from the windmill so that the water runs through the milk tank to the stock tank.

RYE FOR COWS

Concerning the value of rye as a feed for dairy cows, Professor R. E. Caldwail, of the dairy department at Purdue says: "Ground rye as a feed for dairy cows, has received very little attention in this state, due to its limited production. The composition of this material is almost identical with that of corn, especially, in respect to its carbohydrate content. Experimental results in the feeding of rye to dairy cows indicate that it is not entirely equal to ground corn, although under average conditions, it may be substituted for corn pound for pound with very fair results. In using this material, I would suggest the following alternative:

Ration I. Ground corn, 4 parts by weight; wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

Ration II. Ground rye, 4 parts by weight; Wheat bran or ground oats, 2 parts by weight; cottonseed meal, 1 part by weight.

"Of the above grain mixtures, feed one pound for each three or three and one-half pounds of average testing (4 per cent) milk produced. In case crushed corn (corn and cob meal) are used, use three parts, by weight, instead of four as above indicated for ground corn."

Rye as a feed for hogs ranks slightly below corn. The difference is so small, however, that for all practical purposes a bushel of rye may be considered as equal to a bushel of corn for fattening hogs. Since a mixture of grains adds variety to the ration, it is often desirable to feed some rye in connection with corn. It should be ground or if this is not feasible it should be soaked.

THE GARDEN

STORING CABBAGE

In choosing a site for a storage pit for cabbage, select a ridge, well dained and as gravelly a soil as possible. The pit should be 6 to 10 inches deep, the length and width depending upon the amount to be stored. It is well to have it wide enough to accommodate three to five heads on the bottom row.

In harvesting the heads, pull up by the roots. Break off only the dead or diseased leaves, and fold the remaining leaves over the head as much as possible to protect them. Overripe or cracked heads should not be stored. The heads are placed in the pit with their heads down and roots up. The second layer is also placed heads down between the roots of the first layer. It is well not to have more than two layers, on account of the weight having a tendency to crush the lower layer.

When the cabbages are put in place they are covered with a layer of earth. When cold weather comes, straw or manure can be added.

Cabbages can often be kept better in pits than in common cellars.

STORING VEGETABLES

"All things considered, an outdoor cellar or cave is the best place to store your vegetables for winter," says Iowa paper. "An ordinary house cellar is, as a rule, too warm and the atmosphere too dry for most vegetables. Sweet potatoes and squash would keep well in such a place, but that is about all. A pit is also a very good place to keep most vegetables, but is rather inconvenient. There are three things to consider when storing vegetables for winter use; they are the temperature, ventilation and the moisture. They are very important. Always keep them in mind. You will either succeed or fail by the correct or improper management of these three things. The germs which are the cause of decay like a high temperature, and most of them like a damp, poorly ventilated place.

"With this in mind, the logical thing to do, it would seem, would be to keep the pit or cave where you are storing your vegetables dry and as cool as possible. This, however, you cannot always do, as some vegetables must have moisture to preserve their plumpness and quality, while others must have heat in order to keep well. Fortunately, it seems the vegetables that require the moisture can be stored at a very low temperature, and those that must have heat can be kept in a dry place. Beets, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, salsify and turnips require more or less moisture, but should be kept at a temperature as near freezing as possible and yet not freeze. Squash and sweet potatoes like a warm, dry atmosphere. Keep the temperature as near 50 or 60 degrees as possible. Onions must be kept at about 33 or 34 degrees and in a dry place.

THE ORCHARD

APPLE BORERS

Apple trees should be examined for borers at least once or twice each year. In the spring and early fall are the times to look for borers. Probably in the early fall is the better time if just one search a year is to be made. The presence of the borer is discovered by the brown castings that they make. These are found at the base of the tree. An incision is made with the knife and a sharp pointed wire with a slight hook is inserted and the borer is drawn out. If the hole does not run straight it may be necessary to soak a wad of cotton in carbon bisulphide and insert this in the hole and then seal the opening with moist dirt. The fumes of the carbon bisulphide will kill the insect.

The beetles can be prevented from laying their eggs in the trees by painting with pure white lead and linseed oil paint made pretty thick. The dirt should be cleaned away to a depth of about three inches so that the trunk can be painted below the surface to a height of more than a foot above ground. After painting the dirt should be replaced.

RAISE FRUIT

One of the most important features of a home, from the standpoint of health, if for nothing else, is a fruit garden maintained for the purpose of supplying the family fruits. Yet it is amazing that many persons, who have suitable situations and facilities for raising fruit, and who cannot purchase because of remoteness from markets, have not established home fruit gardens.

The inhabitants of this country are notably a fruit-loving and fruit-eating people. Notwithstanding this, however, fruit culture has grown to be classed among specialties, and few persons who consume fruit are actually growers. The possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been generally overlooked, with the result that many persons who own a suburban home or a farm look upon fruit as a luxury. A great deal of the land which is now practically wasted and entirely unremunerative can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give the ma regular place upon the family bill of fare, and, at the same time, add greatly to the attractiveness of the table and the healthfulness of the diet.

With the growth of the commercial fruit interest of the United States, the home fruit garden has been overshadowed by the commercial orchard. While both the home garden and the orchard are essential to the good of the community, they bear different relations to the country as a whole. The home garden usually is a forerunner of commercial development, and even in those localities where climatic and soil conditions are adverse to conducting fruit-growing on an extensive scale, the home fruit garden should be found.

The home production of fruit stimulates an interest and love for natural objects, which can only be acquired by that familiarity with them which comes through their culture. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. If every purchaser were a good judge of the different kinds of fruits, the demand for fruits of high quality, to produce which as the ambition of every amateur as well as every professional fruit-grower, would become a reality. The encouragement of the cultivation of fine fruits in the home garden will do much toward teaching buyers to discriminate between the good and the inferior varieties of fruit.

WHEN TO SPRAY

Apple orchards in Kentucky must be sprayed every year against the apple scab disease and against the curculio and codling moth. Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur may be used in controlling all of the diseases that work on the leaves and fruit. For the early sprays it is probably safer to use the lime-sulphur mixture in order to avoid any danger of russeting the young fruit. Arsenate of lead should be used for poisoning the curculio and the codling moth and all other insects which bite and eat the leaves of the fruit.

The first summer spray for controlling scab is given at the time when the clusters of flower buds have separated, but before the flowers themselves have opened out. This is known as the "cluster bud spray." The second very necessary application should be given as the petals of the flowers begin to fall. This is the spray that is given for the control of the codling moth. For this application and for the scab or cluster bud spray use lime-sulphur at the rate of one and one-half gallons to 50 gallons of water to which add three pounds of lead arsenate. Bordeaux mixture may be substituted for the lime-sulphur, if the grower so desires. The Bordeaux mixture and the lime-sulphur are used to control the scab, while the arsenate of lead is used to poison the codling moth and curculio.

A third and even fourth application will be a great help to control outbreaks of scab, sooty blotch, black rot, cedar rust, apple blotch, etc. By all means one should spray about the middle of July for the second brood of the codling moth which appears about this time or a little later.

Bitter rot is very troublesome in the western end of the state. Where it is causing damage it may be necessary to start spraying about the first of July and continue until the middle of August. Bordeaux mixture is more effective in controlling this trouble than lime-sulphur. The arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux when spraying for the codling moth and thereby save time.

Green aphis has caused considerable loss during the pst two seasons and will very likely appear again. Examine the trees from time to time and if the leaves begin to roll, look on the under side for the aphis. If they are present, spray the trees with "Black Leaf 40," using three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of water. To this mixture add three pounds of dissolved soap in order to make the material spread more rapidly.—J. H. Carmody, Kentucky Experiment Station.

Gasoline Engines Under $17.50 Per Horse-Power

When you are asked to pay from $25.00 to $40.00 per horse-power for a gasoline engine, stop and think a minute before you pay that price. A few years ago such prices were standard for almost any make of good engines. But today, by the use of new and faster manufacturing machinery, brought into use through the development of the automobile business, gasoline engine prices should be much less than before.

Now-a-days a retail price of $17.50 per horse-power, and even less, can buy, for the engine user, all the "quality" in engine design, materials, and workmanship, that can constitute real value in any gasoline engine. Compared with present automobile prices, no one is justified in paying more than $17.50 per horse-power for stationary gasoline engines.

Ed. H. Witte, who says that less than $17.50 per horsepower for any size of his gasoline engines, buys all the quality that can constitute real value in any gasoline engine.

Many of the highest grade automobiles are now being quoted at $20.00 to $25.00 per horse-power, if we figure the prices by the motor ratings. Bearing this fact in mind, surely there is no reason to think that a general purpose farm, or shop, gasoline engine should cost more to make, and sell than a complete, ready-to-run, reliable automobile. A little thought on this comparison shows that the "quality" talk used to persuade gasoline engine buyers to pay from $25.00 to $40.00 per horse-power will not stand the test of good sense reasoning.

Several years ago Ed H. Witte, of the Witte Engine Works, foresaw the drift of the times and began to re-equip his big factory with new machinery, as fast as the newer and better manufacturing machinery was brought out, with the object in view of lowering manufacturing costs, while constantly improving the quality—the working efficiency of his engines. The present retail price of less than $17.50 per horse-power for WITTE gasoline engines of all sizes, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 horse-power, is the result of WITTE'S improved and enlarged manufacturing activities. The thoroughgoing quality of WITTE engines is proved by the nearly 30 years they have been on the market, and by the many thousands of engines bought each year by Witte's old customers.

Everyone who thinks of getting a gasoline engine, now or in the future, should get the full particulars of Witte's latest improved engines, which are sent direct from the factory, guaranteed for five years, and on easy, reasonable terms to suit, if all cash is not handy at the time of purchase. Full information can be had for the asking—write to Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works, either at his factory, 2619 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or at his factory branch, 2619 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., according to which office is nearest to you.—Advertisement.

LIVE STOCK

KIDNEY WORMS IN HOGS

Kidney worms are a troublesome factor in hog raising, especially in the southern states. In color they are grayish or yellowish white, mottled or streaked with black. They may be found in the kidneys or the surrounding fat, not infrequently in the loin muscles and neighboring connective tissues, and sometimes in various other localities—body cavity, lymphatic glands, pleural cavity, liver, etc. Usually they are inclosed in sacs, which may contain besides the worms a mass of pus and germs. The damage caused by the parasites varies with the number of worms, their location, and the presence or absence of associated germs. Particularly serious damage may be caused when the kidneys, the ducts leading from the kidneys to the bladder, or the liver, are involved, and plugging of the portal vein by the parasites may result in fatal attacks of colic. Symptoms of kidney worm disease are variable; loss of appetite, emaciation, swollen abdomen and lameness of the hindquarters are not uncommon.

The life story of the kidney worm so far as it has been worked out, is as follows: The adult worms produce eggs, which pass out of the body of the host in the urine. Apparently propagation is possible only in the case of those individuals which are so located that the eggs may reach the kidneys, the passages from kidneys to bladder, or the bladder. Outside the body the eggs hatch, and the larvae thus set free, after undergoing a certain amount of development, are ready to enter the body of a host, necessarily a hog, as only swine are known to be subject to infestation with this parasite. The larvae may either penetrate the skin or be swallowed with food or drink. As determined by experiment, in the former case the worms finally locate in the kidney or in its neighborhood, whereas, if the larvae are swallowed, they become located in the liver.

No satisfactory medicinal treatment is known for kidney worms, so that the only way of combating the parasite is through preventive measures.

As far as possible hogs should be kept in clean, dry quarters. Damp, muddy pens and mud wallows should be abandoned. Concrete floors will aid in reducing the chances of infection if frequently cleaned and kept dry.

HOG CHOERA ADVICE

Hog cholera is most prevalent at this season of the year, and the department of agriculture offers the following suggestions to those who are interested in combating the disease:

To keep hog cholera out of the herd:

1. Locate your hog lots and pastures away from the streams and public highways, and do not allow the hogs to run free range.

2. Do not visit your neighbor or allow him to visit you if either of you have hog cholera on your premises.

3. Do not drive into hog lots when returning from market or after driving on public highways.

4. Do not use hog lots for yarding wagons and farm implements.

5. Do not place newly purchased stock, stock secured or loaned for breeding purposes, or stock exhibited at county fairs with your herd. Keep such stock quarantined at least two weeks, and use care to prevent carrying infection from these to other pens in feeding and attending stock.

6. Burn to ashes or cover with quicklime and bury under four feet of earth all dead animals and the viscera removed from animals at butchering time. They attract the atention of buzzards, dogs, etc., which are liable to carry hog cholera infection.

7. Confine your dogs and do not keep pigeons unless you confine them.

If hog cholera appears in your herd:

Treat your hogs immediately with anti-hog cholera serum, after which they should be kept on a light diet and pure drinking water and confined to limited quarters that may be cleaned daily and sprayed three times a week with 1 part of compound cresol solution to 30 parts of water until the disease has abated in the herd. To obtain the best results the serum must be administered before the disease has progressed in the herd.

To rid the premises of infection:

Remove all manure and saturate with quicklime.

Burn all litter, rubbish and old hog troughs.

After the premises are thoroughly cleaned, spray walls, floors and other surfaces with disinfectant (1 part compound cresol solution to 30 parts water.) Where hog houses are small, turn them over, exposing interior to sunlight.

Wallow holes and cesspools should be filled in, drained or fenced off.

All runs underneath buildings should be cleaned and disinfected and then boarded up.

Destroy hogs that do not fully recover, as they may be carriers of cholera infection.

WEANING THE FOAL

The age at which the foal should be weaned will vary somewhat with conditions, but will be from 5 to 6 months of age. If the mare is not furnishing much milk, or is needed for steady work, the foal can be weaned at 4½ to 5 months old. If, on the other hand the mare has a full flow of milk, and is not needed for hard work, there is no need to wean the colt before it is 6 months old.

If the foal has been given a little grain from the time it is a month or 6 weeks old, gradually increasing the amount to meet his appetite, he will gradually reduce the milk flow of the mare so that the weaning process will be a very simple one for both mare and foal. When they are separated they should be kept entirely apart, for the weaning will require much longer if the mare and colt are near enough to hear and see each other.

To dry up the mare after she is taken away from the colt, her grain ration should be cut down and some of the milk should be drawn from her udder three or four times a day, gradually decreasing this until the flow ceases entirely. After weaning it is best to work the mare right along, but if she is not worked her grain ration should be very materially reduced until she is dry.—F. W. Bell, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

FARM BRIEFS

He who can wrest a crop from stony, barren ground and bring it to fertility, is far better farmer than he who owns rich bottom lands.

The greatest difficulties confronting the successful raiser of pigeons seem to be in securing good breeding stock and finding a good market for the produce of a small flock.

To hurry the pullets on to laying, rather more of the heavier feeds may be used. It is not well to crowd them too hard, however. Nature likes to take her own way.

Don't you know that the big cow-flies that produce warbles get knocked off when the cow runs through the low bushes in the pasture field? Then don't clean out all the bushes in your pasture to make it look slick; but on this account let some grow.

To make perserverance a paying thing one must first be sure he is in the right way.

It is not too soon to begin to plan for the crops of another year. Figure well what you should plant and why. Don't go it blind and find you've planted the wrong crops. If other people are planning big crops, plan to have not bigger but better ones.

The colts are going into winter in good flesh. Loss of flesh means a loss of profit.

A boy on the farm is mighty handy to have around. On him can be laid the blame for lost hammers; nail boxes, saw and other things that become misplaced. If you have a boy be fair to him.

The poultry business is not a get-rich-quick affair. It is a real business requiring careful attention and patience.

Feeding a horse ground or grain feed while too tired or hot from driving, is positively dangerous. Let him nibble some hay for half an hour or so first.

Pumpkins and squash should be stored in a cool, dry place. If stored in a hot place, they will lose weight quickly. Keep them from frost.

The man who goes into the poultry business should profit by all that has been learned by those who were in the business ahead of him, and should not try to fight it out along the same lines that were adopted by his predecessors years ago. Eggs, like plants and animals, are not made out of nothing. The hen is a machine for making eggs. If the machine is a good one, cared for and properly fed, eggs may be produced in abundance at all seasons of the year.

Ducks prefer staying out in their runs all night, and this is best for them during the summer season, but they are better protected in well-ventilated sheds or houses during the winter season.

If you want to keep your horse healthy don't keep him blanketed in the stall and let him stand out in the rain and cold unblanketed.

Wheat may fail and flax may fail, but the farmer who is making dairying a feature of his work has something he can rely on.

When the leaves are all off spray with lime sulphur to kill all kinds of scale.

Hens need attention on cold days. Let in the sunshine, and see that there is clean, loose, dry litter on the floor.

The dairy farmer who keeps his cows too long on pasture in the fall discovers that milk production decreases. This is overcome by supplementary feeding, whenever possible with silage. Silage will not only hold up the milk production until winter, but throughout the winter months, when fed with roughage.

The strictly healthy fowls do not have bowel complaint. Looseness of the bowels in fowls is simply an indication of indigestion, or derangement of the digestive organs.

Tankage is all that part of the meat not fit for human use, handled by the large packing houses. It is thoroughly cooked and dried and can be fed dry or mixed with middlings and chop, and fed in the farm of slop.

Remember that a dog needs water, lots of it. So if there is no trough where he can readily secure a drink, keep a wholesome, clan panful where he can reach it.

Kerosene oil rubbed on a hog's back is good for lice. Do not have it too strong or rub it too hard or it will cause a blister.

The man who burns his straw and leaves the manure lie under the eaves of the barn to leach away will probably never get rich at farming.

Take advantage of every clear day in finishing up such outdoor work as is needed, especially in the buildings. Leaky roofs or cracks in the walls will be very costly neglects during the season when heavy snows are falling and fierce winds blowing.

The cross bull should be kept in a strong lot of his own, and not trusted for a single moment.

Acid Stomach Claims Millions Of Hogs!

An enormous percentage of all hog losses is due to stomach disturbances and stomach disturbances are largely due to acidity, which interferes with the digestive juices and thereby impairs digestion. Result—thin, scrawny hogs that seem half-starved no matter how much they eat. Millions die. Thousands of hog raisers have proved that the safe and reliable way of neutralizing this acid and preventing its forming again is to mix just a little

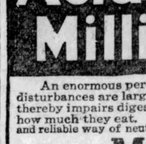
MERRY WAR LYE

in swill, or with the drinking water, if the hogs are on dry rations. It not only neutralizes the acid but also sweetens the swill, thereby preventing the fermentation that causes the acidity. Moreover, it adds weight to hogs because it helps thorough digestion, leaving no waste food. Hogs come right up, under this simple treatment which produces amazing results.

There's as much difference in Lyes as there is in Doctors, so don't count any trial made with any other than Merry War Powdered Lye. The experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the value of Merry War Lye. It's use is not an experiment.

Send for free booklet filled with letters from hog raisers. They will convince you. But a better way to be convinced is to give it a trial on your own hogs. The cost is practically nothing. It is absolutely safe to feed to hogs according to plain, easy-to-follow directions on label.

Keeps Poultry Healthy Merry War Powdered Lye mixed with feed or water according to directions on label, helps to make poultry sturdy and better able to resist White Diarrhoea, Diarrhoea from Indigestion, Cholera, Roup, Limberneck, Gapes, Worms, etc.



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HOLDS CARRANZA CHIEF OFFENDER

Funston Reports Troops of First Chief Were Main Offenders at Douglas.

Washington, Nov. 4. — Carranza troops were the main offenders in firing across the border in the battle at Agua Prieta, according to a report from Major General Funston received today at the war department. The general says both Calles and Villa did all they could to prevent injury to American lives and property.

"I could not, in fairness, have opened fire on Villa without treating Calles the same," he added.

Immediate Danger Passed.

General Funston's report, dated last night, reports conditions as satisfactory and added: "I consider the immediate danger passed." It describes a conference between General Funston and Villa at the border, of which General Funston says: "His (Villa's) attitude was quite satisfactory."

General Funston reported the whereabouts of Villa and his main force was not definitely known last night, although it was rumored he was at Cadillona, 18 miles south of Agua Prieta, recuperating his men for another attack. A few of his men and some of his baggage trains have reached Naco, Sonora.

Leaves Camp Followers Behind.

American patrols also reported a camp of about 4,000 men opposite Osborne, Arizona. Funston estimated Villa's entire force at about 12,000 men, 26 pieces of field artillery and a large number of machine guns.

Contrary to usual Mexican custom, General Funston said Villa had left all of the women, children and camp followers of his army at Casas Grande, and had with him nothing but fighting men, and displayed excellent spirit throughout the fight.

WON'T DEDUCT BOND INTEREST

Supreme Court Makes Important Ruling on Income Tax Law.

Washington, Nov. 8. — Interpreting the corporation tax section of the income tax law, the supreme court today ruled that corporations engaged in the realty business should not be permitted to deduct the interest paid on bonds in determining their net income.

The government's assessment of a $3 tax on the No. 42 Broadway corporation, New York city, was upheld.

BURNING ITCHING ECZEMA ON HAND

Kept Getting Worse. Could Not Put Hand in Water for Six Months. In Three Weeks

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"I had a breaking out on my hand last fall and I tried everything that I could think of, but it kept getting worse. It was called eczema. I was given a salve which healed it for a while but it broke out again. Just one pimple broke out on my hand first and it itched and burned so badly I could hardly stand it. I could not put my hands in water for about six months. I was doing my work with one hand all that time.

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COMPLETE RETURNS SHOW DRYS BEATEN BY 60,073

This is a Gain for Drys Over 1914 Vote of 25,000.

Columbus, Nov. 4.—Complete unofficial returns from the 88 Ohio counties today make the majority rolled up against prohibition 60,073, or a gain for the drys over the 1914 vote of about 25,000.

The stability vote is 342,016 for and 380,537 against, a margin of about 38,500 against the amendment. The vote on bond exemption is 280,974 for and 301,048 against, making it a loser by only 20,000, while the proposed long-term grab of county officials was snowed under, the vote being 172,794 for and 469,646 against.

A majority of at least 100,000 seems to have been polled against the McDermott liquor license law, while the Sprague act altering congressional boundaries was discarded by a margin of close to 60,000.

WHITLOCK, TIRED, RETURNING HOME

Belgium Minister, Who is Worn Out and Needs Rest, May Never Go Back.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, is coming to the United States on leave of absence regarded by him as necessary to recuperate from a serious nervous breakdown resulting from his activity for the welfare of those who suffered by the European war. Whitlock is returning to the United States at once on the Holland-American liner Ryndam, which leaves Rotterdam Nov. 10, and is scheduled to arrive in New York Nov. 18 or 19.

The state department, through Secretary Lansing, personally has given the statement that Minister Whitlock's coming was at his own initiative purely and did not grow out of the Cavell case. He is coming solely for rest, it is said by Mr. Lansing, who paid Minister Whitlock a high compliment and assured those who inquired that he was highly regarded because of his service abroad.

Simply Announced Coming.

As a matter of fact, Minister Whitlock's health has been bad for some time past and he had instructions from the state department some time ago to leave his post for the United States whenever he felt it necessary to do so and not to ask permission. As a result the message that came by cable did not ask permission to leave, but simply announced that fact that the minister was leaving.

The fact of his coming would not have been made public property had it not been for an inquiry submitted to the state department on behalf of The Blade, whereupon the assistant secretary of state, William Phillips, said that he felt it necessary to make the announcement. The state department was careful last night in the official statement made public 15 minutes after the inquiry had been submitted on behalf of The Blade, which had wired to Washington to confirm the report that Whitlock was coming, to state that the minister's coming was of his own volition and not the result of the reports that Germany would ask for his recall.

While the secretary of state said last night and again this morning that he saw no reaon to doubt that Minister Whitlock would return to his post as soon as his health was sufficiently restored and his vacation had closed, there are many reports that Whitlock may ask for a change of post and his assignment to Mexico is one of the things being hinted at

The state department professes no knowledge on this point.

Minister Whitlock's record at Brussels is regarded as one of the most brilliant and useful of any man in the foreign diplomatic service. Furthermore, Secretary Lansing said that there had not been any intimation that Minister Whitlock's work had not been entirely satisfactory to the German government, although some of it has been criticized by a part of the German press—a very small element. Mr. Whitlock's position in Germany has been a little delicate ever since the occupation of Belgium by the Germans. The capital of Belgium has been in France, at Havre, but Minister Whitlock, occupying the status of an American minister to Belgium, remained at Brussels with the indulgence of the German government because he could be most useful there.

Appealed to Save Nurse.

As the representative of Great Britain in Belgium, Minister Whitlock appealed to the German military authorities in Belgium for clemency in the case of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse, who was tried by a military court, sentenced to death, and executed because she had been aiding British subjects to return to England. The report of Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American legation, recounting the efforts of the legation in behalf of Miss Cavell, and the attitude of German officials in the matter, was published by the British government and caused a furore both in England and in the United States.

Officials today called attention to the fact that Secretary Gibson went in person to the German officials regarding Miss Cavell's case because of the fact, mentioned in the report, that Minister Whitlock was too ill to attend to the matter himself.

No Complaint Against Britain.

It was insisted that the Cavell case and the minister's leave at this time are in no way connected, and that further, the German government has not expressed itself in any way, or given any intimations, unfriendly to Minister Whitlock.

That the United States government has no ground for complaint against the British government for making public Minister Whitlock's report on the case of Miss Edith Cavell was pointed out by officials of the state department today. It was explained that for the purposes of the Cavell case, Mr. Whitlock was the official representative of the British government in Belgium, that his actions in regard to Miss Cavell were taken in that capacity, and that the British government was entitled to receive his full report on the incident.

His Visit to Wilson May Have Been Peace Move

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND

Washington, Nov. 6—The conference of Ambassador Jusserand of France with President Wilson on Wednesday, has been taken by many as a peace move, and it is rumored that the President and French ambassador discussed the terms of a peace proposition which might be submitted to the belligerent powers. In connection with peace rumors, the German embassy at Spain has issued denials that Prince von Beulow is in Switzerland to initiate peace negotiations.

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth; and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1** a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, 32 Douglas Street, Washington, D. C.

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How to Buy Silk Stockings Cheaply and Keep Them Good

Silk stockings are not the luxury they are often supposed to be. If they are cared for properly they will last a very long time. Their comfort and beauty is, of course, known to all. Good dressing demands silk hose.

Make it a rule to wash them yourself, and watch for the little holes with vigilance. Make frequent changes. A clean pair should be put on once a day.

Dust and perspiration are the two great enemies of silk stockings. Leaving a soiled pair in the clothes basket for a week, instead of washing them the day they are worn, is sure to hasten the day of their disintegration.

In washing them select a good white soap. Make some suds in tepid water and shake them gently in the suds. Never rub soap directly on the stockings. Rinse thoroughly by pressing between the hands, and then in a soft towel to get out as much of the water as is possible. Never wring them. Hang up on a line in the house by laying the foot over the line. Never hang them from the tops. Do not have the stockings dried in the sun or even in a strong light, but have them hung in the shade. Now you can buy silk hose at the lowest prices ever known if you buy them through the Toledo Weekly Blade's own shopping bureau. You can get absolutely pure silk hose for 89 cents a pair postpaid. The wearing qualities are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be longer than those of any hose selling at $1.50 per pair.

This stocking is made with a double sole, reinforced heel, high spliced ankle, indestructible toe, a leg of pure thread silk, and a garter top shaped so that it fits snugly without binding.

You may have these stockings in any size. Send for some now at only 89 cents a pair—address the Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, all seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies' Dress, No. 7425.

Suitable for either house or street this dress is made with a plain waist, having a closing diagonally across the front. At the open neck there is a wide, flat collar and the plain sleeves are finished with a cuff. The skirt has four gores. It is fitted at the top and expands to a width of 2½ yards at the hem in the medium size. The trimming band may be omitted, if desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches, bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist, No. 7423.

This design is fulness of fronts is arranged in tucks, underarm gored sleeves and high collar. The waist may be finished in slot fashion. The fulness at the front is collected in groups of gathers, which are stitched in the shoulder portion of the waist and the lower portion is allowed to blouse over the belt. The gathered pleats like those used on the front. Their edges form a frill. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure.

Ladies' Dressing Sacque, No. 7478.

This dainty garment has sleeve and body sections cut in one piece and there is a slash across the front at the waistline, where the material is held in a trifle to give fullness at the top. There is a single seam at the center of the back. The neck is open and the sleeves long or short. Challie, cashmere, crepe de chine and many other dainty fabrics is suitable for this garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure.

Misses Dress No. 7404.

The fundamental portions of this dress consist of a waist and a skirt. The waist is gathered at the neck, which may be round or low; the sleeves are open and full length. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7477—Ladies' Skirt.

This four gore skirt makes a very smart walking model. It has the front closing, with fitted upper portion and small pocket laps. The belt is also ornamented with pocket laps. The lower edge measures 2½ yards in medium size. Velveteen, corduroy, serge, gabardine, whipcord and other sturdy fabrics are suitable for this skirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

No. 7405—Girls' Dress.

This novel frock is provided with a square shoulder yoke in front and this is cut in one with the entire back of the dress. Below the yoke the material is gathered and there is a narrow box pleat down the front, beneath which the closing is arranged. At the sides are fancy straps which support the belt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7428—Girls' Dress.

This dress is made with a separate blouse with long or short sleeves; over this is the dress waist, which is in the form of a sleeveless jacket and which fastens in front. The skirt has two gores and is gathered all around. The outer dress will be pretty in plaid or plain serge, while the underblouse is of bright silk or white cambric.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 7415—Ladies' Redingote Dress.

In this latest of modes there is a blouse with center front closing, low neck and wide collar and full length sleeves finished with a cuff. To this is attached the two gore underskirt and over both these is worn the redingote, which has a plain waist fastened by a single button above the waistline and a two gore circular skirt which ends at the hem of the underskirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

PLANNING ATTACK ON MEXICO CITY

Villa, Beaten at Agua Prieta, Prepares to March Army Against Capital.

Washington, Nov. 5.—General Villa has definitely abandoned his attack on Agua Prieta and now is planning to attack Mexico City, according to a report to the war department from General Funston at Douglas, Ariz. Villa's entire force will be moved first to Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, then to either Guaymas or Mazatlan on the coast. Villa will direct his attack on the capital from one of the coast towns.

Two thousand of Villa's troops are now at Naco, General Fuston reported. The remainder of the army that attacked Agua Prieta is expected there soon. Villa has informed United States officers that he will stay at Naco only long enough to replenish his supplies and give his forces a rest. He will proceed directly to Hermosillo.

Villa's Men Careful.

Funston said that the Carranza forces have shown no sign of evacuating Agua Prieta or moving from there since Villa's withdrawal. The American commander also said that he was certain there is no danger of Villa's men jeopardizing American lives or property.

He said, on the contrary, they had been exceedingly careful not to do so.

Officials of the Cananea Copper Co. reported to American officials that they gave Villa large supplies before his attack on Agua Prieta. They did so fearing that if they refused their property would be confiscated.

The open sympathy of the majority of army officers with Villa's cause may result in a protest to the state department by the Carranzista representatives. It is alleged by the followers of the first chief that, both here and on the border, the army, as a whole, is in accord with Villa and is unwilling to do anything to aid Carranza.

Reports Favor Villa.

The reports of Gen. Funston on the situation in the Brownsville region and the sector in front of Douglas, coupled with various statements by high staff officers that Villa's army is better disciplined than that of Carranza, and the general placing of responsibility for all of the border troubles on Carranzistas, has displeased the constitutionalist leaders. It is expected that a protest will be made when Carranza names his new ambassador. If made, there is little doubt that the state department will be compelled to take measures to have the army "muzzled."

The state and war departments have ordered an investigation of the report that four Americans—Drs. R. H. Tighen and Miller and two chauffeurs, J. D. Pylant and A. L. Wilson—were killed by Carranzistas while assisting the wounded at Agua Prieta, and that Villa has executed a number of other Americans who incurred his displeasure. The representatives of the two departments on the border will try to learn the facts and report to the city.

TIEUP OF OCEAN TRAFFIC AVERTED

Government Temporarily Suspends Some Provisions of Seamen's Law.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Because rigid enforcement of the LaFollette seamen's law threatened complete demoralization to shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific, Acting Secretary of Commerce Thurman today ordered the temporary suspension of certain of its provisions. This suspension only holds good until sufficient time can be given shipowners to meet the requirements of the statutes and the acting secretary explains that it was made to save shipowners much time and money which would be lost if they were compelled to hold their boats until their crews were qualified under the law.

The severe physical tests required for qualification for able seamen's certificates are those that are temporarily set aside.

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Bostin, Seattle, San Francisco and San Pedro a flood of telegrams have poured in on the department. The sailors were slow in responding to the physical examinations, it was said, and dozens of big vessels could not complete crews. The responsibility was declared to be on the government for failure to have a sufficient examining force.

As a result, the department this morning sent telegrams to all collectors telling them to issue clearances as formerly for single voyages. Meanwhile Supervising Inspector General Uhler of the steamboat service was ordered to detail large numbers of inspectors from inland ports to coast ports to assist in the examinations.

The telegram sent to collectors today:

"In all cases of applications for seamen where the owners have found it impossible to comply with the law, you will investigate the facts, and if found correct, you will grant this application. You will not find this an authority for continuation of such applications."

The department also has made other last-minute concessions to smooth out situations arising out of the drastic nature of the law. It has been decided that an able seaman who can show fitness also can secure a lifeboatsman's certificate, but the department has denied the contention that an able seaman can qualify as a lifeboatman under his seaman's cerificate.

NEW ATLANTIC LINE TO OPEN

Swedish-American Steamship Co. Will Run Ships to Gothenburg.

New York, Nov. 5.—Captain A. E. Hokauson of the recently organized Swedish-American steamship line, which purchased the Holland-American liner Potsdam, arrived here Thursday on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam to arrange for the initial sailing of the service to begin in December.

The Potsdam, according to Captain Hokauson, has been changed to Swedish registry and renamed the Stockholm. Regular service will be maintained between here and Gothenburg, he added, with the Stockholm and other ships to be added to the line.

Mrs. Phoebe D. Kellogg, formerly of Chicago, but a resident of Paris for eight years, also a passenger on the Nieuw Amsterdam, said the work of reuniting families of northern France and Belgium was under way under direction of an organization with offices in Paris, Geneva and Lyons.

"The organization now has ever 5,000,000 names of French and Belgian people who have applied for aid in locating missing relatives," said Mrs. Kellogg. "So far we have reunited about 30,000 families."

Officers of the steamship said at Falmouth twelve young Irishmen who had purchased tickets to come to the United States were prevented from sailing by British authorities.

STEFANSSON PARTY GETS VALUABLE DATA

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6.—Valuable scientific data has been gathered by the Stefansson expedition in the Arctic according to a letter received yesterday from Dr. Anderson, head of the southern party of exploration. He said several hundred miles of the coast line of Coronation Gulf had been rectified.

Says Simple Laxative Better than Castor Oil

Case of Chronic Constipation Yields to Mild Laxative Compound.

Writing from The House of the Good Shepherd, at Sunnyside Ave., and 50th St., Seattle, where she is the guest of her life-long friend the Reverend Mother, Mrs. Mary Austin, widow of a wealthy San Franciscan, who lost everything in the fire of 1906, says she experienced speedy relief from the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and that she found this gentle, pleasant-tasting laxative more effective than several doses of castor oil.

The active principles of certain laxative herbs are combined in Dr. Caldwell's syrup Pepsin to act on the eliminative organs in an easy, natural way, without griping or other discomfort. Its freedom from opiate or narcotic drug of every description, combined with its gentle action and positive effect, make it the ideal laxative for family use. Druggists everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle.

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be in every home for use when the occasion arises. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

MRS. MARY AUSTIN.

DEFENSE BODY TO FIGHT BRYAN

Roosevelt Heads American Society Against Peace-at-Any-Price Idea.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The American Defense society will open immediately an aggressive fight against the pacifist element in congress and the peace-at-any-price promoters, headed by William J. Bryan.

Directing this fight will be former President Roosevelt, Truman H. Newberry and Charles J. Bonaparte, both former secretaries of the navy; President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University; David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany; Hudson Maxim and others. C. S. Thompson is chairman of the board of trustees.

It is expected the peace-at-any-price element will endeavor to place the administration and other advocates of adequate preparedness against war on the defensive.

The defense society purposes holding demonstrations throughout the country Dec. 8 and erecting "unpreparedness tablets" at many points in commemoration of "the men who gave their lives as martyrs to American military inefficiency."

Break With Bryan.

The break of Democratic congressmen from Bryan and alignment with President Wilson is demonstrated by the attitude of Congressman George B. Smith, Democrat, of Buffalo, who says that Bryan is for peace everywhere "except in the Democratic party."

"Sentiment in congress will support the administration's national defense policy. Opposition, of course, will come from Republicans with a view to partisan advantage and from a coterie of Democrats, who like former Secretary Bryan, favor peace everywhere except in the Democratic party.

"The contest, however, will consist chiefly of controversy. The new congress will respond to the demand for an adequate army to insure the protection and enjoyment of American freedom," says Mr. Smith.

Will Turn on Bryan.

A number of the leading Democratic members of the house, including Sherley of Kentucky, Fitzgerald of New York, and Garner of Texas, will meet here tomorrow to work out some plan to get the money to make possible President Wilson's plans for preparedness.

Tillman Backs Wilson.

Trenton, S. C., Nov. 8.—Senator Tillman declared yesterday that William J. Bryan's fight with President Wilson on preparedness would get little support in South Carolina.

"Mr. Bryan once was very popular in South Carolina, but President Wilson, I believe, will get the indorsement of the Democrats of this state on his management of the European war situation and his attitude on preparedness," said Senator Tillman. "South Carolinans are not peace-at-any-price men at all. Our attitude is peace with honor and the maintenance of our rights."

HERO GETS $1,000 REWARD

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 4.—Herbert Hesse, living near Whitehall, has just received a check for $1,000 from the Carnegie hero fund commission for saving two Chicago girls, Elsie and Carrie Brytspraak, from drowning in Duck lake last summer.

Mrs. Galt's Sister Will Play the Wedding March

MISS BERTHA BOLLING.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The wedding march for President Wilson and Mrs. Galt, probably will be played by Mrs. Galt's sister, Miss Bertha Bolling, who is a finished pianist. As the wedding is to take place in the drawing room of Mrs. Galt's home, it is believed there will be no orchestral music, and that Miss Bolling will furnish the music for the march to the altar.

GERMANS PRAISE WHITLOCK'S WORK

Military Authorities Deny There is Any Basis They Sought His Recall.

Washington, Nov. 8.—German military authorities in Belgium have expressed to American Minister Whitlock their regrets that a report was circulated they had demanded his recall. The Germans denied there had been any basis for the report.

Such was the statement made today by Secretary of State Lansing, who added that German officers in Belgium have made formal assurances of their high regard for Whitlock's services and for him personally, and that they have no quarrel with the part the American minister played in the Cavell matter or any other act of his.

Whitlock will sail for the United States from Rotterdam on the Ryndam Wednesday of this week. He will come first to Washington for a conference with Secretary Lansing.

Whitlock's voyage is expected to take about eight days, so that he probably will reach New York a week from Thursday, and will be in Washington before the end of next week, possibly Friday.

FASTS FOR 35 DAYS

Youngstown, Nov. 8.—Joseph A. Anderson, telegraph operator, has lived the past 35 days without food or nourishment of any kind passing his lips. He is now in a sanitarium where he is fasting under a physician's care.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

upon his haunches and send forth the wolf-cry. This desire grew stronger in him as the shadows of night deepened in the forest. He had traveled all day, but he was not tired. There was something about night, now that there were no men near, that exhilarated him strangely. The wolf blood in him ran swifter and swifter. Tonight it was clear. The sky was filled with stars. The moon rose. And at last he settled back in the snow and turned his head straight up to the spruce-tops, and the wolf came out of him in a long mournful cry which quivered through the still night for miles.

For a long time he sat and listened after that howl. He had found voice—a voice with a strange new note in it, and it gave him still greater confidence. He had expected an answer, but none came. He had traveled in the face of the wind, and as he howled, a bull moose crashed through the scrub timber ahead of him, his horns rattling against the trees like the tattoo of a clear birch club as he put distance between himself and that cry.

Twice Kazan howled before he went on, and he found joy in the practise of that new note. He came then to the foot of a rough ridge, and turned up out of the swamp to the top of it. The stars and the moon were nearer to him there, and on the other side of the ridge he looked down upon a great sweeping plain, with a frozen lake glistening in the moonlight, and a white river leading from it off into timber that was neither so thick nor so black as that in the swamp.

And then every muscle in his body grew tense, and his blood leaped. From far off in the plain there came a cry. It was his cry—the wolf-cry. His jaws snapped. His white fangs gleamed and he growled deep in his throat. He wanted to reply, but some strange instinct urged him not to. That instinct of the wild was already becoming master of him. In the air, in the whispering of the spruce-tops, in the moon and the stars themselves, there breathed a spirit which told him that what he had heard was the wolf-cry, but that it was not the wolf call.

The other came an hour later, clear and distinct, that same wailing howl at the beginning—but ending in a staccatto of quick sharp yelps that stirred his blood at once into a fiery excitement that it had never known before. The same instinct told him to come quickly. A few moments later it came again, and this time there was a reply from close down along the foot of the ridge, and another from so far away that Kazan could scarcely hear it. The hunt-pack was gathering for the night chase; but Kazan sat quiet and trembling.

He was not afraid, but he was not ready to go. The ridge seemed to split the world for him. Down there it was new, and strange, and without men. From the other side something seemed pulling him back, and suddenly he turned his head and gazed back through the moonlit space behind him, and whined. It was the dog-whine now. The woman was back there. He could feel the touch of her soft hand. He could see the laughter in her face and eyes, the laughter that had made him warm and happy. She was calling to him through the forests, and he was torn between the desire to answer that call, and desire to go down into the plain. For he could also see many men waiting for him with clubs, and he could hear the cracking of whips, and feel the sting of their lashes.

For a long time he remained on the top of the ridge that divided his world. And then, at last, he turned and went down into the plain.

All that night he kept close to the hunt pack, but never quite approached it. This was fortunate for him. He still bore the scent of traces, and of man. The pack would have torn him to pieces. The first instinct of the wild is that of self-preservation. It may have been this, a whisper back through the years of savage forbears that made Kazan roll in the snow now and then where the feet of the pack had trod the thickest.

That night the pack killed a caribou on the edge of the lake, and feasted until nearly dawn. Kazan hung in the face of the wind. The smell of blood and of warm flesh tickled his nostrils, and his sharp ears could catch the cracking of bones. But the instinct was stronger than the temptation.

Not until broad day, when the pack had scattered far and wide over the plain, did he go boldly to the scene of the kill. He found nothing but an area of blood-reddened snow, covered with bones, entrails and torn bits of tough hide. But it was enough, and he rolled in it, and remained all that day close to it, saturating himself with the scent of it.

That night, when the moon and the stars came out again, he sat back with fear and hesitation no longer in him, and announced himself to his new comrades of the great plain.

The pack hunted again that night, or else it was a new pack that started miles to the south and came up with a doe caribou to the big frozen lake. The night was almost as clear as day, and from the edge of the forest Kazan first saw the caribou run out on the lake a third of a mile away. The pack was about a dozen strong, and had already split into the fatal horseshoe formation, the two leaders running almost abreast of the kill, and slowly closing in.

With a sharp yelp Kazan darted out into the moonlight. He was directly in the path of the fleeing doe, and bore down upon her with lightning speed. Two hundred yards away the doe saw him, and swerved to the right, and the leader on that side met her with open jaws. Kazan was in with the second leader, and leaped at the doe's soft throat. In a snarling mass the pack closed in from behind, and the doe went down, with Kazan half under her body, his fangs sunk deep in her jugular. She lay heavily on him, but he did not lose his hold. It was his first big kill. His blood ran like fire. He snarled between his clamped teeth.

Not until the last quiver had left the body over him did he pull himself out from under her chest and forelegs. He had killed a rabbit that day and was not hungry. So he sat back in the snow and waited, while the ravenous pack tore at the dead doe. After a little he came nearer, nosed in between two of them, and was nipped for his intrusion.

As Kazan drew back, still hesitating to mix with his wild brothers, a big gray form leaped out of the pack and dove straight for his throat. He had just time to throw his shoulder to the attack, and for a moment the two rolled over and over in the snow. They were up before the excitement of sudden battle had drawn the pack from the feast. Slowly they circled about each other, their white fangs bare, their yellowish backs bristling like brushes. The fatal ring of wolves drew about the fighters.

It was not new to Kazan. A dozen times he had sat in rings like this, waiting for the final moment. More than once he had fought for his life within the circle. It was the sledge-dog way of fighting. Unless man interrupted with a club or a whip it er could come out alive. Sometimes both died. And there was no man here — only that fatal cordon of waiting white-fanged demons, ready to leap upon and tear to pieces the first of the fighters who was thrown upon his side or back. Kazan was a stranger, but he did not fear those that hemmed him in. The one great law of the pack would compel them to be fair.

To Be Continued.

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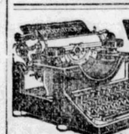

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

The minority is never to blame.

Most of the advice we get isn't the kind we want.

There are barbed wire entanglements around every office that is worth having.

Greece may present the anomaly of having to go to war to be happy.

It is said that only one kiss in every hundred carries germs. Surely the world is growing better.

When Field Marshal von Hindenburg retreats he doesn't seem to attract as much attention as Grand Duke Nicholas did when he ran from the Germans.

A Boston doctor says rheumatism is a myth. He'll be attacking religion next.

Corsets for men would necessitate getting up thirty minutes earlier in the morning. 'Twould never sound good to say to the boss: "I'm a little late this morning; had trouble getting my corset on."

Every defeat makes the suffragists more dtermined than ever. Why not give 'em the ballot at once and save bother?

The reason Ohio didn't vote dry Tuesday is that she wasn't ready. But the big day is coming.

Naturally the bystanders would expect a lot of high steppers in a parade of eugenists.

We're going to have a mild winter. Fashion has bundled up the women and tucked them in. This notion is contrary to the goosebone theory, but it is the logic of last winter's bare necks.

"An average man breathes about twenty-one cubic feet of air into his lungs every hour." And the beauty of it is it's free.

If women know everything by intuition how does it happen they make so many matrimonial blunders?

Nothing is homelier than a fur cap that has the mange.

First it was a long, long way to Tipperary. Then to Paris, again to Petrograd and Calais. And going to Constantinople is more than a day's travel.

A good fellow is one who smokes your favorite brand of tobacco.

Now and then it is a great comfort to reflect that this nation has never gone to ruin.

Neighborhood gossip is said to have killed one woman in the middle west. Death would have been less painful had they clubbed her but refined gossips could never think of resorting to such a brutal method.

Because there is no fool like an old fool the young fool is able to get by.

It is impossible to make a bilious man believe the world is getting better.

Another form of gambling is eating oysters with the hope of finding a pearl.

At one time it was reported that Omaha was giving Billy Sunday the cold shoulder, but he came away with the bacon.

Many a mustache is pulled too soon.

Feminine nature is about the same everywhere, but maybe a little more intense in Kansas, where the wife of a man who was sent to the rock pile for whipping her held an umbrella over him while he served his sentence.

After all, man is a lucky animal. Fashion doesn't tell him what length shirts he must wear.

Dr. Koo, the new Chinese minister, ought to feel at home in Washington.

Never begin the day by slamming the door.

Any bum who works around a saloon for his drinks can tell you, with tears in his eyes, that to vote the state dry would throw thousands of men out of employment.

What, by the way, is the future going to do for good, old-fashioned people? The supply is in danger of becoming exhausted.

The Chicago News speaks of Mr. Wilson as the only prominent presidential possibility who can get married without being arrested for bigamy. Has the News forgotten that one of Ohio's alleged favorite sons is a bachelor?

The candidate's prayer: "Forgive us our prevarications as we forgive those who lie against us."

Isn't it a violation of precedent for a vice president to want a second term?

WOMAN WINS.

A Pennsylvania woman beat all other Blade hustlers in gathering in subscribers during the month of October. She comes forward with a list of 73 names. She wins a watch.

Incidentally it may be said that the Weekly Blade has opened another season of rapid growth. Nearly every week sets a new high water mark in circulation.

AFTER THE WAR

A banker, lately returned from Europe, made the statement that if the war lasted for two years more the United States would be "involved in a universal financial cataclysm because of the destruction of European capital." This has been widely quoted and is thought to have had a deterrent effect in the making of loans and the extension of industries other than those having war orders. In the World's Work for this month, Theodore H. Price takes a decided position against this banker's views.

The war is costing the belligerents about $40,000,000 a day. Mr. Price is quite right in saying that only a part of this can be put down as destruction of capital since the taxes and debts merely mean distributions and redistributions of national wealth. He figures the economic loss through destruction of life as approaching the sum of $15,000,000,000. This will be the hardest debt to meet, far harder than that due to the burning of powder, the scattering of metal, the ruin of farmland and he razing of cities and villages. But many great catastrophes have been followed by increases in energy that more than balanced the losses. The Chicago fire, the San Francisco earthquake and our own civil war are illustrations. As few men work to their capacity and the most efficient industrial plants do not begin to utilize all their latent powers, a slight increase in industry in Europe might in a few years overcome the entire economic waste of the war so far as it may be measured in money. A wider application of machinery in the war-swept zones, a better concentration and organization of forces, and the compulsory suppression of luxurious tastes may bring a swift economic readjustment in Europe. The terrors and agonies and stresses of war will be remembered always. But the injuries to capital will conceivably be forgotten in a half dozen years.

In the first weeks of the war, the statements that our civilization was falling like a house of cards seemed plausible to all of us. Fifteen months have gone by and Europe is not ruined, nor is it near ruin. The world outside the sound of the cannon and beyond reach of the odor of disinfectants is economically as strong as ever.

A PROGRAM OF DEFENSE

Upon the congress which is to meet in December will fall the great responsibility of reconstructing the national defenses. It will have to make large increases in military appropriations. It must break all those connections between political "pork" and the army and navy. The tradition of peaceful intention and non-aggressiveness must be maintained and yet great bodies of citizens must be trained to arms, stores of ammunition must be accumulated, plants for the manufacture of war materials must either be established or subsidized.

But the labor is not wholly with this congress. As the President said in his speech in New York, there must be a continuing plan. Other congresses must make appropriations, carry on the program, build ships and equip armies. The navy had a continuing policy several years ago. If it had been followed, few would have been troubled over the nation's defenses when the volcano of Europe blew its head off. We would all have felt that behind the barrier of ships the armies could be enlarged, the coast defenses supplied with guns and men. But hostility to the program rose in congress. Jealousy and blindness and unpatriotic greed for "pork" ruled. When it became apparent to Americans a year ago that the spirit of war was as strong in the world as it ever was, they looked to their navy and saw it, not capable and powerful, but weak and slow and undermanned.

If the national defenses are only to be patched a little they might just as well be left as they are. The patching will not keep off an enemy and it will cost money. What we must have is a clear and definite policy to be continued over a number of years.

CAPTAINS OF THEIR SOULS

Long before the Great Conflict was thought of, in a day when deep peace brooded over all the world, a man—twisted with pain, beaten down with poverty, and suffering the agony of desertion by intimate friends—wrote these lines:

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from Pole to Pole,
I thank whatever Gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumtance
I have not winced or cried aloud
Under the bludgeoning of chance.
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms up the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.

From the war have come accounts of deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice and smiling endurance of torment of soul and body. But if we had only looked for them, we would have found as many heroes of peace—facing fate with flawless courage, their teeth set, their heads high.

CHINA A MONARCHY AGAIN

China has had no real taste of republican government. It has had no chance to understand the priceless privilege of self-government nor to grasp the distinction between liberty and license. The dynasty was smashed, but dynastical forms have survived the upheaval. A return to monarchial government will not be felt as a great change. It seems no more than the official recognition of prevailing custom.

Probably the Chinese voted for a monarchy largely because the republic failed to meet the problem of Japanese aggression, the greatest threat to national integrity which the country has faced in all its long experience with land and trade pirates. It would be years, perhaps decades—the Chinese realized—before the governmental reconstruction would be capable of dealing with Japan and, by that time, the Japanese might have such firm grasp that only the greatest efforts could break it loose. Under the monarchy, there would be centralized power, a concentration of activities and the tremendous mass of China and its unequaled resources could be applied to the problem. The immediate advantage more than offset the promises of the future.

That democracy in China will be wholly silenced is doubtful. The force which broke the rule of the Manchus was not a mere impulse, but a deepseated anger against absolutism. The new monarchy can never wield such power as the old dynasty did, nor have such authority over the spirit its subjects.

A DEFEAT THAT PROMISES VICTORY

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, following the lead of New Jersey of a few weeks ago, rejected women's suffrage. The majorities were heavy, the rebuff to the suffragists decisive.

Yet there were many crumbs of comfort for the leaders of the equal rights cause. They have had a test of sentiment a thing contemptuously refused then, by a long line of legislatures. Men spoke in their interest and worked earnestly in their behalf who, a few years since, would have considered pleading for women suffrage a lowering of their dignity. Staid old conservative newspapers, organs of the firmest forms of standpatism, gave their news columns and their editorial support to the movement. Other newspapers of the kind, unready to take the step for justice and progress, remained silent, or took up positions on the fence. Only the notoriously special interest press was openly and frankly opposed.

The mass of the voters, as the elections showed, was still fixed in its prejudices, still unwilling to make a fair division of its rights. In many progressive causes, the mass is ahead of its recognized leaders. But in regard to women suffrage it is behind. It is yet to be educated. It needs a better understanding of the fundamental principles of justice. No doubt, the suffragists have seen this in their weeks of campaigning. And no doubt they have determined upon a new movement which will carry light where now there is darkness and selfishness.

STRATEGEM A LA MEXICO

Since the eruption in Europe, the news reader has read a good deal about "strategic positions." It seems to be a thing which generals prize highly, especially if they are retreating. These positions seem to be of various forms and classifications. The advantage of some lies in their railroad facilities. Some are planted along a range of hills. Others are protected by swamps in which the enemy can maneuver only with difficulty. Streams and passes, lakes and high walls, sunken roads and the culm heaps of mines—all have been put to strategic use in Europe.

We believe, however, there is one kind of a strategic position employed by a neighbor of ours which so far has not been utilized by militarists of the Old World. We refer to that in which the inetrnational line is made to serve several purposes. A force on the defensive puts its back up against the line. The shot of the attacking force is bound to go over the line, and that is bound to make complications for the attackers. In case the battle goes against it, the army attacked can cross the border, be interned and fed by the United States and, from its safe position, make faces at the baffled enemy.

We think of the Mexicans as bloodthirsty, illiterate and indifferent to the commonest laws of sanitation. But we will make a mistake if we ignore the fact that they exercise wisdom in the selection of strategic positions.

AN ICONOCLAST

Jesse James had a comrade, Jim Cummins by name, and in the heyday of the James gang but little less notorious than his leader. He was known as the "fox" of the band, a term apparently well deserved. He was an unerring guide and swift to see traps and more than cunning in getting out of them. For years he eluded capture though there was a price of $5,000 on his head. Cummings, a broken man and near his end, is now a member of the Missouri Confederates' home.

Recently, Cummins has retold the story of his bandit days. The curious thing about this tale and the one that runs counter to all others is that it does not describe Jesse and Frank James as heroes.

"I know," says Cummins. "I rode with them. I camped with them, slept with them, went into the jaws of death with them and the fumes of hell. I knew Frank and Jesse James better than any man that ever lived and I tell you they were just plain robbing crooks, traitors and double-crossers, without honor."

It is highly probable that Cummins is right. But his word will never prevail against the tradition and sentiment and desire of western Missouri. Out there, folk have transformed Jesse James into the likeness of Robin Hood. They will not take kindly to the iconoclast. Cummins will die a confessed horsethief. But the James boys will live in memory.

Fashion has some sense, after all. Otherwise, it would have dictated tails for the fur anklets.

"LEARN ENGLISH"

A poster, printed in several languages, has been issued by the United States bureau of education urging aliens to make it their duty to learn the language of the country.

We have seen in recent months that unfamiliarity with the language, the laws, the customs and ideals of America breeds trouble for the state. It makes us not one nation, but many nations. It causes men who ought to know better to consider that the laws and solemn pronunciamentos of the land of their birth canceled the laws of the land of their adoption. This ignorance is destructive to the nation. But it is even more harmful to the imigrant. It narrows his opportunity. He is kept to fixed occupations and those of the least remuneration. He walks the streets of the stranger with open eyes, but he is blind as the sightless newsboy on the corner. The nation and its institutions will survive the ill effects of alienism. But the alien himself treads the margin of ruin.

The poster says that learning English "means a better job. It means a better chance for your children. It means a better America." The writer of the appeal, mindful of the disturbing times, might also have said that learning English may mean the immigrant's salvation.

PENALTY OF THE UNWED

The married man gets a home. He also gets out of a lot of other things. He gets out of being a filler-in at dinner parties where he's not particularly wanted or where he doesn't particularly want to be. He gets out of a score of boresome invitations, because he has a wife and is expected to be at home, where he belongs at least seven nights out of the week.

"I have married a wife," explains the bridegroom of the parable, "and therefore I cannot come."

Lo, it is excuse enough. It is accepted at face value today as it was nineteen hundred years ago.

There are a thousand tiresome things that the world is ever wanting done. There are committees to serve on and Sunday school classes and fraternities and associations for the uplift of something or other. The unmarried man generally does the work. He is the universal, ever-ready server. What possible excuse has he for getting out of anything! He has no wife. He can come.

So he comes—even to the threshold of the sanitarium.

HIGHER TARIFF CERTAIN

Even if the administration retains the sugar duties, as it is very likely to do, and collects the last cent it can under the corporation and income tax laws, its current expenses for next year will be $50,000,000 in excess of revenues.

This explains the talk of tariff revision which is going on in Washington, talk that is carried on, not by the friends of the tariff, but by its professed enemies. Bitter a pill as it will be to swallow, there is no alternative for the administration. It must raise revenue. An additional war tax might be received with a storm and prove highly embarrassing in the approaching national campaign. Extensions of the income tax would not begin to meet the deficit. The administration cannot assure business that it has every friendly wish for it and then hold it up for new levies. The only resort is the tariff.

There has been discussion of issuing bonds to meet current expenses and to care for the needs of national defense. But the idea has not met with favor. It might save the Democrats the unpleasant duty of raising the tariff rates. But it would not save them from criticism for borrowing when it is plain to the country that borrowing is unnecessary.

The tariff will be boosted. For all the protracted conversation on other ways of finding money with which to run the government, the old reliable money raiser will be employed. We may be sure of it.

After a man becomes a confirmed bachelor it is no longer his fault.

Sunday School

A HARDY LIFE IN A HARD LOT

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 14 is "Daniel in the King's Court" (World's Temperance Sunday)—Dan. Ch. 1.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

A sort of patron saint for today is Daniel. The dare-to-do-and-to-defy type of manhood seems increasingly the vogue. Stalwarts are readier to stand up and be counted. "Virility" is a word in many vocabularies. The man who dares to put his foot on prevailing usages is no longer counted "queer" to the extent that he once was. "I've cut it out" may be heard any day now concerning liquor in the best circles of young men. To have something to stand up for, and even to suffer for, is a twentieth century mark of manhood.

The bilious and jaundiced-eyed folk who are sure that the world is going to the dogs are blind, blind, blind. What means this unparalleled heroism on the world's battlefields? Is it not the discovery, by millions that life holds things worth dying for? The supreme goal is not to find existence pleasant, but to make it noble.

There are hosts of young men in our land who can match Daniel point for point in his dauntless devotion to ideals. Whoever says that heroism is dead has his face in a corner. Why, heroism is only coming into its own. The army that is flying the flags of great ideals is great, and growing, and conquering our time. Anybody who cannot see that there is a goodly fellowship today of the Daniel type simply is not aware of his own times.

In a Palace Prison

"Prosperity" is the life slogan of the ignoble. That man is a bad citizen who puts "good business" above duty, honor and righteousness. If to be comfortable and prosperous were the supreme end of life, then Daniel and his three friends would have been justified in settling down complacently in the palace of Neubuchadnessar; for they had fine food, luxurious raiment and all the comforts of a palace environment, in the capital of the world. They might have said "What matters to us the old fogey notions back in Judea, or the woes of these fellow exiles? We ourselves are personally prosperous. Is not that enough?"

The young men were in a palace, but that palace was a prison. Its luxury was heathen, sinful and enervating. To have fallen easily into its routine, "To do in Rome as the Romans do," would have been to deny their religion and their race; their homes and their God. The sumptuous food that was offered them was idol-tainted; the life was soft, sensual and wholly contrary to the standards revealed to Moses. So Daniel and his friends would have none of it.

These four belonged to that great company who have the courage and the vision to pursue a life of ideals, even amid ignoble surroundings. Doubtless, if they resembled some of us, they would have first whined a great deal about their hard lot, and then succumbed to it. The problem of these three youths in ancient Babylon is a present one for myriads of men and women, whose lot lies in an atmosphere tainted with irreverence and coarseness, but who never strike the white flag of a clean life. These, like Daniel, are standing by their principles in shop and factory and office and school, where all the influences seem hostile to the development of a spiritual life.

The Coddled Rats.

As pampered Oriental favorites, these four, who were chosen to serve in the king's own presence, might have been wrapped in self-indulgence and luxury, yet they tactfully refused the proffered wines and meats. "Daniel purposed in his own heart that he would not defile himself with a portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." He was an exile and a prisoner, yet his soul was his own. So he dared to dream. The touch of religion, back in Judea, upon his youth was bearing its natural fruit. He had both courage and the skill to plead succesfully for permission to go upon a vegetarian diet.

Simple living and high thinking have always kept house together. I heard but yesterday of a man who belongs to a family of fat folk. He decided that for himself he would not grow to coarseness. So he holds himself to a rigid regime of exercise and diet. Only twice a year—at Christmas and Thanksgiving—does he eat all he would like to eat. Every day he rides fifteen miles on a bicycle. The result is that he has won perfect health and a superb efficiency, as by-products of his original purpose. These results always accompany self-discipline, even as the trees which stand alone in the field, buffeted by every wind that blows, produce lumber of finer, stronger fibre than those which rise in the sheltered forests.

If Daniel had known the teachings of modern science, he could not have acted more wisely. In the University of Pennsylvania they have been experimenting with some 5,000 rats, and the professor reports that the second and third generation of rodents, handfed and carefully nutured in captivity, have become enervated by this coddling. The reporter of the experiments remarks that rats are chosen because their reactions are so akin to those of the human body. We scarcely need to go to the laboratory to learn that lesson. Everybody has seen how spoiled boys amount to least. The percentage of the sons of favored circumstances who come to greatness is tragically small. Those who win to worth by self-discipline are ever the ones who win other crowns. What says Browning.

"When the fight begins within himself
A man's worth something. God stoops o'er his head.
Satan looks up between his feet—both tug—
He's left, himself in the middle; the soul wakes and grows."

A Good Man to Live With

It quite upsets some folks' notions of religion that this Hebrew quartet under rigid regimen became the best looking and the most agreeable and the most efficient youths in the palace. According to the conventional cult they ought to have been wan from weeping, and hollow-eyed from sleepless nights of anxiety. Instead, they were palace favorites. They commended their religion and their cause of graciousness and courtesy, thus enhancing their power in every direction. No sour visaged saints were Daniel and the three. "He sins against virtue who makes goodness unattractive." If your religion does not make you easier to live with, it certainly is not of the same stock that Daniel transplanted from Judea to Babylon.

Doubtless some of the Psalms of David resounded in the quarters of the Hebrews in Nebuchadnezzar's palace, but nobody ever heard from them any ancient versions of

"Oh, to be nothing, nothing!"

Not a bit of it! They wanted to be the best possible for God. They saw that Jehovah needs men of force and fineness to represent Him in high places. Every first-class Christian is the best advertisement of the Gospel. There are a lot of misguided folk spending time in coddling their own souls and speculating about their own spiritual condition, who ought to be out doing things worth while in the name of the living God. Religion belongs in the palace, even if it has to get there by way of the servants' quarters, as was the case with the household of Nebuchadnezzar and of Caesar.

Efficiency and Religion

"Prove us!" cried Daniel to the master steward. That is it: religion asks no odds, and it will stand any test. Genuine gold welcomes the acid. If Christianity does not work out into efficiency, there is something wrong in the process. This is the test which the hard headed twentieth century increasingly applies in all departments of life: Does the thing produce results? So Jesus said, "By their fruits shall ye know them."

This Daniel story falls on World's Temperance Sunday, with the whole of Christendom giving special heed to the temperance issue. Never was there such a day of temperance jubilation as this. In spite of occasional set-backs, the cause is winning all over the world. Phenomenal victories have been won for temperance in Britain, France, Germany and Russia since the war broke out. It is probably safe to say that there have been greater triumphs for temperance in the past 15 months than in the past 100 years. The case of alcohol versus no-alcohol has almost ceased to be debatable.

One big factor is the modern argument that abstinence makes for efficiency. This is the slogan of most big business enterprises today. The deadliest blows to John Barleycorn are being dealt by the unsentimental and coldly calculating commercial spirit of the twentieth century, which has scientifically proved to itself that alcohol diminishes the efficiency of men. With Daniel, our times are learning that self-indulgence does not promote manliness or might.

WHAT BEAT THE WOMEN

From New York World.

"Well, Boys, We Saved the Home."

WAR'S EFFECT ON FUR TRADE

Demand is Great and Prices for Raw Fur Are High.

The effect of the war now going on in Europe is being felt in many obscure and unexpected ways throughout the world. One of its most curious and interesting effects is upon the business built up about the production of furs in America. Not many people realize the proportions of this industry. Hundreds of trappers throughout the United States and Canada are engaged professionally in catching fur bearing animals and supplying their skins to manufacturers. Other thousands of men and boys, largely living upon farms or in small towns where wild country is not far away, spend much of their spare time in the pursuit of animals whose valuable pelts yield them tidy little sums every year.

A large number of firms in this country do nothing but cure the pelts so obtained and sell them to the manufacturers of finished fur garments or fur trimmings. Many of them have very large, well-established plants for the curing and tanning of pelts. One of the largest of these firms has been in business in Detroit for more than sixty years, and has a chain of connections throughout America and Europe which might astonish one who knew nothing about the importance of this business.

One curious feature of the business is the fact that the usual relations between buyer and seller is reversed. Instead of having to seek purchasers for their raw furs, the men who catch them are much sought after by the manufacturers, who carry on extensive and expensive campaigns of advertising to get trappers and hunters and raw for dealers to send in their merchandise. As a result of this competitive condition in the securing of raw material, those who are engaged in producing it enjoy an advantage in prices rarely found.

This year the prices are especially good, owing to the war in Europe. The whims of fashion demand an unusual quantity of furs. Furs are being used on women's cloaks, dresses and hats, and even on their shoe tops. This holds true in America, and in Europe as well. But Europe is supplying very few furs this year. Here men are too busy with another sort of hunting to give much time to the hunting of fur-bearing animals. Therefore, almost all of the unusual demand must be met by American producers.

One American fur-producing concern is finding an especial advantage in this situation. Any number of European houses place orders with them direct, and are glad to pay the prices quoted, knowing that they will get the furs they want when they want them. The extra demand this year would strain the capacities of an ordinary concern, but this concern is able to meet it because they are able to get raw furs. Many trappers and shippers prefer to deal with them, as a rule, knowing that they pass on the higher prices they receive abroad in the higher prices they pay for raw furs at home, and that their business policy it to take the best possible care of their clients' interests.

On the whole, this bid fair to be one of the most successful seasons the raw fur shippers and catchers have enjoyed in many a year.

Still Planning the Holy War

Only a Word From the Sultan of Turkey, It is Declared, Will Start Millions of Asians and Africans Upon a Wild Course of Extermination.

London, Nov. 5.—"Britain and her Allies will never take Constantinople. Their policy in the Balkans has been stupid and suicidal. Before they beat the Turkish empire they will be faced with over forty millions of Moslems, for a world-wide Jehad, or holy war, is now in course of preparation."

This was the statement today of Mr. Kahlda, a prominent Turkish merchant who has but recently left Constantinople. He ranks high among his compatrioats as a Mohammedan who has made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He declares that the peril of a great holy war is imminent.

"The preparations for a Jehad," said Mr. Kahlda, "have been going on since 1911, when Italy attacked Turkey. So far as Turkey is concerned in the present war she has little money to continue, but she is receiving support, and the nation itself is rich, and the people are intensely patriotic.

"The army is a perfect fighting machine, as the British and French now in Gallipoli have admitted. The rulers of the Ottoman empire recognize that this is likely to be a fight to the death and in the last resort, should there be a sign that Turkey is likely to be beaten, there still remains the last resort. That effort would be the greatest of all, and would effectively paralyze the enemies of Islam. All arrangements have been made to put this into effect and call a holy war.

"Should the sultan find the empire imperiled he has it in his power, as the personal representative of the prophet, to call a Jehad, which would means a general uprising of all Islam against the empire's enemies. Despite all such reports to the contrary, no such call has been made, though the kaiser of Germany knows well what power the sultan of Turkey has, and has been assured that the call will be made if necessary.

"Abdul Hamid once made such a threat and so ended European aggressions, but the passing of Abdul Hamid has not changed the position, for the present sultan would be supported by an even greater personage in the Moslem world—I mean the Veiled Prophet of Kufra, at whose sign over forty million Mohammedans will be hurled against Turkey's enemies. That sign will be given perhaps sooner than expected.

"The great powers have long known of the power of this veiled prophet, Sidi el Senussi. The British foreign office has been at pains to find out all about him, and is well aware that after 26 years El Senussi has welded together all the Moslems of every race. From India to Haussaland, and from Asia Minor to the source of the Nile, every Mohammedan is united with his brothers in blind confidence to the prophet.

"El Senussi has been seen by only one white man, the late Herr Nachtigal, the German traveler, and the two had an interesting conversation. El Senussi is descended directly from Mohammed's favorite wife. He has the infallible mark between his shoulders, his eyes are blue, and one of his arms is longer than the other—all proof of his right to the important position he holds.

"Wherever the Senussi founds a new colony he appoints a mokkadim and civil governor. He buys up caravans and slaves and after teaching them his doctrine sends them abroad to teach it to the tribes from which they came. Abdul Hamid was converted by him, and the present sultan has now become one of his pupils.

"Only lately the French military intelligence department tried to find out what the Senussi was planning. They sent emissaries to Tunis and Algiers, but El Senussi knew of the coming of these spies before they landed, for he, too, has spies in every important port in the Mediterranean and beyond. Save for the Mokkadins, who confer with the prophet once a year, he is never seen unveiled.

"Ten years ago, under his direction, when his capital was at Jerabub, great factories and armories were established for the coming Jehad, and weapons were transported by caravan from Asia, Arabia and even from South Africa. Five thousands camels are kept in readiness in case of a surprise attack by his enemies.

"It was the approach of the English and the French which compelled El Senussi to remove his headquarters to the oasis of Kufra, and there, in the town of Joffo he has continually armed and instructed his followers for the coming fight. Kufra is 500 miles from the Nile and is surrounded by desert, the walls of which are 60 and 70 miles apart, and the tracks are known only to faithful followers of the Senussi.

"Here sits Sidi el Senussi, watching the struggle in the Balkans, and ready whenever he receives the signal from the sultan to call up the millions for the Jehad against the enemies of Turkey. The Senussi has given his word that Turkey will never be brought to the dust. In making the Balkans the center of the war, Germany knows she can rely on the support of Sidi el Senussi."

HAS BETTER GUNS

German machine guns which have been recently captured show a great improvement on those that were used at the beginning of the war. They can be carried by one man, ammunition, spare parts and all, and they are provided with an extra tube. It is not that the German gun is light, but it is so contrived that it can be hoisted on to a man's back, certain parts being padded and providing an easy grip.

VARIETIES

Turkey's area is about 695,000 square miles.

Wealthy Russians are buried in glass coffins.

Scotch waterfalls possess a million horse power.

One child in four dies before it is six years of age.

Austria has asumed control of the Galician oil industry.

Maintenance of prisons in England costs $2,330,000 a year.

Alaska and nineteen states of the union produce copper.

Glass windows were first used in private houses in England in 1180.

Slate billiard tables were first placed on in Great Britain in 1827.

The pigs of Morocco have learned to climb trees in search of nuts.

The hump of a camel is regarded as a choice morsel of food in Arabia.

California date growers have recently received new palm trees from Africa.

June frosts and a wet summer in England have caused a honey shortage there.

A shell weighing about seven pounds explodes into a shower of 1,200 pieces.

There the 3,500,000 golfers in the United States. Ten years ago there were only 5,000.

Argentina is getting more of the wax business than any other country except the United States.

Canners in Sodus, N. Y., are using the kernels in the cherry seeds to give flavor to the canned fruit.

In peace times soldiers in the Italian army are allowed two hours in the middle of the day for a nap.

Alexander Pope, the poet, was four feet six inches high and was unable to dress or undress himself.

Practically any outdoor game that a child plays in the streets of New York is a violation of the law.

A man that weighs 150 pounds contains enough grease to make seventy-five candles and a pound of soap.

Hong-Kong has a wireless station with a radius of from 500 to 700 miles in day time and more than 1,300 miles at night.

Cannon loaded with sand have been found effective in breaking up swarms of locusts that frequently appear in Costa Rica.

An ant can carry a grain of corn ten times its weight, while a man or a horse can carry a burden of only their own weight.

The dust raised by automobiles has been blamed by medical authorities for an increase in pulmonary diseases in the Philippines.

In an effort to keep the Germans from crosing the Vistula, several hundred women aided the Russian soldiers to dig trenches.

The Russian government plans the longest railroad tunnel in the world, with a length of fifteen miles, to save an 815-mile detour.

A German scientist has demonstrated that radium has a marked effect on woody plants, even forcing them to bud in dormant seasons.

The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than 3,000 years.

Some of the 150,000-horsepower available at the Assuan dam in Egypt will be used for the production of atmospheric nitrogen by electricity.

The artifical coloring of gold fish to meet prevailing tastes by keeping them in water containing certain chemicals is extensively carried on in Sicily.

A wild goose has been the pet of a Kansas man for eighteen years, acting as weather prophet, watchman and a decoy when he goes hunting.

A careful test of two Swedish ships of identical design showed electric motors more economical for propulsion than triple expansion steam engines.

Insulated with a specially prepared paper, an electric cable carrying 10,000 volts in England, was found in perfect condition after more than twenty-three years of service.

League buying, or co-operative purchasing, in Washington, under the supervision of government officials, has resulted in a saving of $15 to $20 a month by those participating.

By transplanting young trees upside down, so that the branches developed roots, and the roots leaves, an English railway has produced small shade trees in less time than ordinarily.

Twins are more often born in temperate than other climates, the rate in the United States being ten cases in 900 average babies. Triplets are found to occur once in every 7,910 births.

Concrete piles have been patented with pipes running through their centers through which water can be pumped to wash away the earth and permit them to sink under their own weight.

The queen of Norway is the most economically attired queen in Europe. She spends $1,000 yearly on her dress. The queen of Spain is the most extravagantly dressed queen. Her dress bills run to about $15,000 a year.

The guns used in 1882 at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, were of sixteen-inch bore, an inch larger than the biggest British naval cannon of today, while four years later that navy had guns of 16.25 inches caliber.

Pine timber valued at $850,000 on the Red River reservation in Wisconsin, will be divided between 547 Indians, according to an announcement from the secretary of the interior. They will also get the land, averaging eighty acres each.

A college professor at Ames, Ia., has perfected a machine that will scarify the hard seeds of sweet clover, alfalfa and the like, so that the "barky" seeds will sprout. A sprouting record may be increased from 50 to 95 per cent by this method.

Fires are so scarce in Holland that the city of Rotterdam, with a population of more than 400,000, has practically no fire department, while the numerous canals offer an ever-ready water supply to fight any fires which might occur.

The word "hello" has been saved to popular usage by the telephone and by that alone. Thirty-five years ago there was a real crusade against the so-called slang phrase, and the great conversational invention came to the rescue just in time.

The cowbells used in Switzerland have a peculiar sound, rather mournful in its droning prolongation. It is said that tigers fear it and run when they hear it. Therefore Swiss cowbells have been introduced into the Himalayas as a protection for cattle.

Wraysbury, England, was the scene recently of a fire which destroyed Abkerwyke, the historic mansion in which Henry VIII wooed Anne Boleyn. Runnymede meadow, famous as the spot where King John signed the Magna Charta, was illuminated by the flames.

The PEACE PAGE

THE COSTUMES

MARTHA HOLDEN

...giving afternoon, when all ...ple were sleepy because ...great dinner inside of them, and ...it their ...s and rocked and ...to keep ...m yawning, or go... ...sleep. The ...ldren became wid...

...s sleeting outside, and the hills ...they loved ...rn when Thanks... ...golden were now ...weather ...a lowering fog. ...industry ...to do, and it ...was ...home. "Let's ask ...dress up," sug... ...Robert, who has a taste ...," said indolent ...

...stuff in the attic," ...was a neighbor to ...a good many odd ...and individual ...the city cousins ...dress up, Grandma?" ...Grandma said, "Go ...children and look ...it. Anything in ...may put on, but ...

...the narrow, dark ...in the low rafter... ...w of trunks, each ...it bearing a num... ...and James, his older ...the trunks into the ...

...all sorts of funny dress... ...father and aunts had ...plays, masque parties, ...Jessie, whose eyes and ...came out as a Span... ...teller, with a yellow ...bed neckerchief and ...for her hair.

...appeared as a Turk and ...found a blue army ...with a sword and belt, ...to slay the unspeakable ...everything out of the ...in the hope of something bet... ...in the lowest tray of ...square package wrapped ...paper. It was marked, ...Brown's wedding dress." ...to be a bride," said ...the package. Jessie ...at such sacrilege. She ...tell the Grandma down... ...evidently forgotten ...when she gave the ...to open the trunks.

...Brown was the chil... ...great grandmother and her ...dress was a very yellow and ...satin affair, with a full ...low neck.

...also very small around the ...grandmother Brown lived in ...when young ladies vied with ...on being the fewest inches ...

...a plump child, large for ...figure and strong of limb. She wears shoes without any heels, and her hair straight back from her face, in two braids close to her head.

Jessie thought she would have to scream for help if Agnes put on the dress, for Agnes is a careless child and tears her own clothing without reason.

"I like this dress," said Agnes, unfolding it and holding it off to look at the little lace ruffles on the short skirt. "I can't possibly get it on over this middy, though." She looked down hopelessly at her ample proportions.

"Boys, go down stairs, while Jessie helps me dress. Don't tell what we're going to wear; it'll be more fun." Under the square package the girls found a hoopskirt and a small box containing some yellowed waxen orange blossoms.

"Have you ever seen a real bride, Jessie?" said Agnes.

"No," said Jessie, "but I've seen pictures. They're wearing these full short skirts this year."

"Dear me," moaned Agnes, "the waist is an awful squeeze and it's too low for my new fall underwear. Where are the scissors, Jessie? just cut a slash out of the back here, for I want to look like Great-Grandmother Brown. She didn't wear high neck vests."

So Jessie hacked off the new underwear with a pair of rusty scissors hanging near, and the costuming went on.

The bodice wouldn't nearly meet in front, so Jessie stuffed in a white silk handkerchief and tied a paper muslin sash from another costume about Agnes' too generous waist. At last the orange blossoms were set across the smooth golden hair, the short hooped petticoat disclosed two broad ankles and flat-heeled feet, and the bride and the gypsy started down to the parlor.

Jessie arrived safely at the foot of the stairs, but Agnes, who was behind her, really trying to live up to bridal attire and descend demurely, with her eyes cast down, caught her foot in the hoopskirt, made a misstep, and literally rolled into the parlor.

The boys were already there to pick up shattered orange petals and shreds of lace. Everybody laughed but Agnes and Jessie. Agnes because her costume was spoiled, and Jessie because she was afraid Grandma would scold.

Agnes cried and hid her face on grandma's shoulder, and grandma said: "I forgot all about the wedding dress being in that trunk. Well, I'm afraid it never would have fitted my granddaughters anyway. Now you'll surely have to get a new one when you get married, Agnes."

"I'm glad we have a pleasant grandmother," said Robert, in a relieved tone, for Agnes certainly is a trial at times, so her mother says.

SEEKS LIVING DEATH AS NURSE TO LEPERS IN FAR OFF HAWAII

—Photo Copyright, 1915, by International Film Service.

MISS CHEMIELEWSKA, a young and beautiful New York girl, has entered the Franciscan convent at Syracuse, N. Y., for instruction in the art of nursing to fit her for the care of lepers on the desolate island of Molokai in the Hawaiians.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

...G LIFE

...been reading the letter from ...the advice given her until ...that I can keep still no longer. ...to say to her, poor little girl; ...strongly as I can: Don't leave ...husband, the father of your child. ...s only one chance in a thou... ...that anything but sorrow and ...could come of such a step. ...word tells us plainly that "what ...God joined together let not man ...sunder," and he has doubly join... ...two first, by the vows you ...when you were married and ...by the child He has given you. ...so young you do not realize ...hard road lies before a young ...perhaps beautiful woman who ...care for herself and a baby ...the protection which living ...even an unkind husband gives. ...might be able to keep yourself ...and good, but you are young, ...would have your own human na... ...contend with as well as temp... ...from others.

...here a girl once, so sweet and ...and lovable. She was scarcely ...than a child when she married ...some years older than she. He ...her in his way, but he was a ...careless drinking fellow and ...a time the burden grew heavy .... Her mother and sister were ...to leave him and get a di... ...I used all my influence to ...her with her husband for I ...the temptations I knew she ...have to meet, and for a time ...seeded, but after a while she ...was and the next I knew she ...tened to the others, had left ...and gone to work in a hotel. ...child, the rest of her story is ...too common. She died in terrible ...by her own hand, rather than ...a few more months of misery ...no hope of ever being well or ...again.

...other girl I knew married, un... ...so everybody said, a man who ...cursed with a liking for drink ...a dislike for work. She had to ...what it meant to be cold and ...and see her children suffer, ...same way, and eventually have to ...work to help provide for them, ...and him; but she never, by ...look or action, complained. ...she cared for her in his weak ...when he married her, but his ...grew. Weak as he was, his love ...was the only strong influence ...in his whole life.

...would have been so easy for her ...complained and killed his love ...would take no great imagin... ...to picture him growing brutal ...family and at last dying a ...drunken wreck with no hope ...eternity.

...perhaps you will say she loved ...and that makes all the difference. ...want to tell you of two other ...I know. One was married to a ...that she loved in the most ro... ...fashion. As she told me she ...worshiped the very ground he ...on." She expected life to be ...beautiful dream, with him always ...knees, vowing undying love ...-providing her with every lux... ...and when she found that life ...meant poverty and hard work ...a lot of babies, she rebelled and ...more died. There were so many ...she couldn't leave him, but she ...life a torment for him and, of ...he was only human and he ...too. She got in the habit of ...for sympathy away from ...and found many to listen and ...he was a brute; then by degrees ...her desire for more and greater sympathy grew, she uncoisciously got to exaggerating until everyone who knew her could not believe her stories and at last those who cared most for her made the excuse that she was a little unbalanced mentally.

The other was a poor little girl whose mother died and she got tired of helping first one and then another of her relatives and thought it would be nice to get married and have a home of her own, so she accepted the first chance she got, a man for whom she cared practically nothing. She had to endure as great poverty and far more unkindness than the other woman and also raise a large family, but she kept loyal to her husband and stood by him through the years in spite of his shortcomings. Now she is loved and respected by all who know her and only in the next world will we know all the good she has done here. Personally she has been more of an inspiration to me than any other woman except any own mother.

Some tell you to leave on account of your child, perhaps your husband would not allow you to take the baby but if he did and you managed to care for him and taught him that his father was a scoundrel, sooner or later you and that child would clash, and you never yet shed such bitter tears as you would when he turned against you and blamed you for the trouble that had robbed him of a father's love and care.

Your husband must have loved you a little to be anxious to take you and care for you when your aunt wanted to get rid of you and have you truly and honestly tried to repay that love? Have you tried to be so kind and good that he ought to have grown to love you more and more.

I wish you would sit down and make a picture in your mind of how you would like your wife to look, act and talk if you were a man, then see if you have lived up to it.—A. J.

HOME OF DAVID CROCKETT

On September 2 I asked through the Blade for some Tennessee history, and have heard from H. G. M., Russelville, Tenn., relative to the historical old town of Greenville, and from R. H. L., Mt. Vernon, Mo., which is very interesting. As mentioned in my former letter, we have the marriage bond of David Crockett, which reads as follows: Know all men by these presents that we, David Crockett and Thomas Doggett are held and firmly bound unto John Sevier, governor, and his successors in office in the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, to be void on condition there be no cause to obstruct the marriage of the said David Crockett with Polly Findley. Witness our hands and seals, this 12th day of August, 1806.

David Crockett (seal)
his
Thos. X Doggett (seal)
mark

Test. J. Hamilton.

Our first court was opened and held on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1792, and the minutes of the first session reads as follows: Be it remembered that in pursuance of an act of his excellency, William Blount, governor of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, circumscribing the counties of Greene and Hawkins and laying off two new counties, to wit:—the counties of Jefferson and Knox. A court was opened and held in and for the said county of Jefferson at the house of Jeremiah Mathews on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1792, when the following justices of peace, having been commissioned and qualified on the 11th day of June preceeding, appeared and took their seats, to wit:—Alexander Outlaw, George Doherty, James Roddye, John Blackburn, James Lea, Joseph Wilson, Josiah Jackson, Andrew Henderson, Amos Balch and William Coxl, esquires.

The first grand jurors was then selected by them, my great-grandfather, James Hill, being one of the number. In the May session of the court in the following year, the same record reads thus. John Sevier produced a license to practice law, was qualified and admitted accordingly.

Sevier was then 49 years old. I would like to meet R. H. L., of Vernon, Mo., in Dandridge, and show him the great improvements Jefferson county has made, and shake hands with him on his political faith. Tennesseeans, come again.—W. D. H., Dandridge, Tenn.

A Kindness Club

My dear boys and girls:—You have been so generous with your replies as bird-lovers that I am sure we shall all like to hear from all the bird lovers who have written and all who have not, as to their feeling for all dumb animals.

Have you shown a kindness lately to any animal?

Have you been cruel to any?

Have you ever thought what it means to be a creature that is at the mercy of man?

Please write us of some act of kindness to animals that you have performed or observed.

How do you feel when you see a man beating a horse? Or teasing a dog or a cat?

Or not properly caring for his barnyard stock?

How does an animal return kindness shown?.

Let us have some good letters on kindness to God's dumb creatures

This week we publish our bird club list, and I shall begin a new record for our young people, a Kindness Club.

And you do not have to stop at animals. Be kind to everything and every body.—Your loving Aunt Martha.

Bird Lovers

This week we publish a list of the bird lovers up to date. There are many more who have not written, and we know you are feeding and caring for the birds this winter. Write and tell us when you have time. Our bird club is one of the most interesting and helpful branches of this department:—Aunt Martha.

Here are the bird lovers' names classified according to the states wherein they reside:

Alabama—Velma Kuykendall, Callie Owen.

New Brunswick Island—Bernice and Hurst Livengood.

Colorado—Effie M. Morgan.

Georgia—Christine McCall.

Idaho—Gerhard Riedesel, Lola E. Tucker.

Indiana—Myrtle Hendershott, Ollie Rambo, Lucile Atkinson, Wava Lime, Martha Florence Lampson, Ramona Holt, Katherine of Indiana, Colbern and Osborne Trueblood.

Kentucky—Jane Ratliff.

Missouri—Nadine R. Shumaker.

Michigan—Imogene Merrill.

New York—Thelma Duane, Olive L. Fredenburg, Gertrude Heywood, Clayton Cook, Nellie, Ruth and Fannie Eddy, Dorothy and Marion Nichols, Alvah Streeter, Clarence Woolworth, Ruth Adner, Florence E. Baldwin.

New Hampshire—Ernest Carruth.

North Carolina—Jessie May Lance, Annie Miller, Old Maid, Jessie Metcalf, Gladys Jarvis, Burnett Warren, Lois Byrd, Mabel and Frances O'Kelley, Nora Tate, Edith, Albert and Edwin Jennings, Ida O'Kelley, Fannie Croker.

Ohio—Edna Brown, Clara Holter, Myrtle Tennant, L. M. Ward, Maggie, Alice, Stella and Florence Turner, Wilbur Wood, Blanche Davidson.

Pennsylvania — Lena M. Coleman, Ruby Isola Peters, H. F. Ringer, Myrtle M. Pierce, E. F. Burgess, Elmer Little, Sarah Welliver, Henrietta Hess, Sadie Crownoble, Maria Garrison.

Tennessee—Emma Canter, Void England, Ida May Richardson, Tenn Simpson.

Virginia—Margaret K. Lee, Halcie Riddelberger, Cecil R. Sparks, Simon Marshall.

West Virginia—Minnie Hendershott, Clara Roberts, Marie Caine, Minnie Marsh, Tressa Knapp, Ina F. Bryner, M. J. F., Roy Martin, Mrs. H. E. Dietz, Lessel M. Wade, Roy Caylor, Iva Snodgrass, Bessie Whittier, Theresa A. Wells, Daisy M. Nicholson, Louie Orel Davis, Walter B. Hanlin, Mabel Cropp, Blanche Husted, Lellie Ask, Marie Bradford, Ida and Callie Meadows, Verlie, Onie, Ray, Oscar and Lois Sanders, J. L. T., Everett Carder, Orva Morrison, Eva Phillips, J. B., Vera Law, Agnes Kelley, Ida Hanna.

Wisconsin—Lola E. Jessie.

OUR Correspondents

"Why in the name of humanity," says S. S., of Indiana, "should B. E. live with that man and be treated like a dog? I say it is a sin in the sight of God for two people to live together as man and wife where no love exists. He will never be anything but a brute. What can be expected of a child that is brought up under such environments? Get away from him, B. E., the sooner the better."

W. L., Wisconsin, has been a subscriber to the Blade for only a short time, but she enjoys the letters very much and thinks the writers are doing good.

Mrs. J. J. Owen writes about her home town, Grand Island, Neb. It is named from a large and fertile island in the Platte river. Mrs. Owen was born in Tennessee, near Greenville, but has not been there for 11 years.

"Life itself is a moving picture. All about us are moving pictures of many kinds, which man can never imitate closely enough to make it seem real to the sensible person. I am a young girl and believe in fun, but not nonsense. I believe one can be happy and funny without being frivolous. Shall be glad to correspond with any of the readers of the peace page," says Patsy from Maryland.

Mrs. C. B. Gaines of Madison, Ohio will be 70 years old on December 5.

J. R. of West Virginia, 68 years old, says he pretends to farm but his fad is horses. He has raised some beautiful animals from colts to mature horses and can give pointers that would be useful to beginners. He promises to write again soon and I hope he will not disappoint us.

Jennie of Pennsylvania says that girls do not know when they are safe. She advises girls to allow their male callers to leave when it is time for the others to retire for the night. She thinks that it would be a advisable to receive men friends in the afternoon and run no danger.

Birge V. of New York says that in that state it is a crime to spy. According to the writer the law there reads, "A person who secretly lingers about a building with intent to overhear discourse therein and to repeat or publish the same to annoy others is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Congratulations are in order for J. H. Day of Salina, Kan. He says that he was born January 27,1832 and his wife on August 26, 1836. They have been married 61 years. Not many couples live together more than 50 years. How many such couples are there in the Peace Page family? It would be interesting to know.

Mrs. A. R. of Indiana will be glad to write a personal letter to B. E. She was an Iowa girl and is interested in rescue work. Address B. E. in care of the Peace Page.

Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson and her granddaughter Isabelle send an attractive photograph taken together. Isabelle is 15 and is in the sixth grade at school. She is growing up a useful girl by learning to sew and to cook and to play the piano.

Helen Morden, N. Y., lives in a valley surrounded by fine forests. She loves nature and transcribes the color of October days to canvas.

Lewis J. McClurg, Triplet, Ky., is an orphan and a shut-in, who enjoys pen friends.

Wiley H. Perdue, Abington, Va., has dislocated his knee, but he can answer cards.

Mrs. J. A. Gossett, Columbus, N. C., used to be a busy dressmaker in the city, with no time to read. Now she lives in the country and a few cards would keep her from being to lonely.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ON A SHEEP RANGE

We were in the saddle just as the day was breaking, with four hounds close behind. There were four of us ranchmen. We must have ridden about a mile when the lead dog, Spot, gave a yelp and started out. We well knew the trail that he was on, for he was thoroughly broken to run coyotes only. Another dog, Bass, was soon turned loose. We kept the other two in reserve. We thought we might need two fresh dogs later on.

To a hound man, nothing gives more delight than to listen to dogs working on a trail. They struck straight for Big Boulder Canyon. We now went in couples, two toward the head of the canyon and the other fellow and myself along the side. We had not gone far when we could hear the baying of the dogs opposite us in the brush. They had crossed Big Boulder. We stopped and waited to see them come out of the brush. In a short time out came the coyote with the dogs close behind.

Looking through the field glasses, we could see that they were now going by sight, for they ran much faster than before. They were in open country. We watched them until they went over the top of the ridge. They were now running down hill toward Beaver river. We took an old trail down Big Boulder and came out on the same side we had seen the coyote and dogs. We were slow traveling, for the trail was rocky and steep. We saw the other boys had already crossed the canyon and were in hot pursuit. We were hurrying along as fast as we could when we heard the baying getting closer. The coyote had evidently turned and was coming back. We sprang from our horses and ran a few steps to a huge bluff.

Looking over, we saw, far below us, the coyote, with the two dogs far in the rear. It was hard tracking, for the ground was rough and the dogs were losing more and more. At the same instant we brought our Winchesters to our shoulders and fired.

One shot went over him a few inches and the other one went just in front of him. Surprised at this new foe, he stopped a second. No doubt he knew what the report of a gun meant, and had had bullets spat at him viciously before. At any rate, he did not know where the bullets came from, for he came up the bluff straight for us. We let him come within 50 yards and shot again. One shot hit him in the shoulder and the other one in the hind parts. He was walking broadside at the time.

A coyote will run as long as any breath is in him. He dragged himself and rolled down the bluff. When he got to level land the dogs saw him and made a dash after him. The coyote put up a weak fight, but the dogs killed him. The other two boys came up soon after. This coyote was a large one and looked as if it was 9 years old. He, no doubt, had killed many an innocent sheep. This happened on a sheep range.—Westerner, Yager, Colo.

EARNEST WORDS

I have been a silent reader of The Blade ever since I could read, but I am now going to speak up and "spress" myself on the suffrage question.

The antis say "women should not want to disgrace themselves by going to the polls to vote." Is it a disgrace to go there? Are the husbands, fathers and brothers of women disgraced by going there? If not, why should women be?

Men who would not have respect to act gentlemanly in company with the women at the polls should not be allowed to vote. If your citizens had to take an examination to vote, you would see that the women would come out ahead. At least you will find it so in school work. The questions are answered more correctly and the work done more neatly by the girls. Of course there are exceptions.

Men don't want to shield women when it comes to chopping wood, bringing in the coal and digging potatoes for dinner, but on election day they wish to shield them from the hard work of voting.

If the women of Pennsylvania dared to vote, I think there would be fewer saloons in this state.

Some argue, if mothers would train their children while young, they would not taste liquor. What good is a mother's teachings, when the companions of her son drink, and tell him she is an old fogy and doesn't know?

If men were the only antis, we might overlook them, but when girls like Moonlight Reverie write as she does, what is our country coming to. I am not an old crank on this question, as I will only be 18 years old on the 5th of December. Have I a twin? —Midnight Fire Alarm, Meyersdale, Pa.

KEEP SMILING

I am a girl of 18 summers and if I have a hobby it is, "Smiling." I agree with the writer who says, "The man worth while, is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong."

I think we are happier when we are smiling or when we can do something to make someone smile. Am I right? I would like to shake hands with Texas Bachelor who says, "He would be ashamed to ask for a life purer than his own." But I disagree with Moonlight Reverie somewhat. I see no harm in women helping to make the laws which they have to obey.

I liked the letter in last week's Blade signed, "Mother's Girl." That woman must be proud of such a mother. I fear my letter is growing long for a beginner, so I bid you goodnight.—Sunshine from Michigan.

PROGRESS

Ouch, Ooxana, by the gracious privilege accorded your sex, you should have the last word; while I, adhering to the ethics of chivalry, should concede, and assume graceful defeat. Since you have appealed to me directly, however, I am—amiably disagreeing—at your service. You give us no reasons upon which you establish your assertions. Just why is Christianity so divergent from moving pictures?

Religion does, of course, comprise an infinite love and faith in the Divine Being, which can't be sincere unless combined with a love and interest in humanity, a constant striving for the universal betterment of the race. And all facilities productive of progress are agencies of religion. Christ sanctioned all elements assisting in humanity's superlative development.

Ancient beliefs are always infallible, and modernity is not of necessity destructive. Motion pictures present an unlimited area of possibilities combining pleasure and education. They stand, a modern asset for universal enlightenment. Most fortunate indeed, are the schools, possessing them as a part of their equipment. All the skeptics had best become reconciled, for the movies are here to stay.

Hello, New England Girl, right you are, as always. There are Greek dances which, when properly executed, have no parallel for beauty and grace.

Glad to hear from Old-Timer of Florida some more. Had concluded that you were obsolete. Glad my conclusions are not always infallible.—Raoul de Coubert.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Is an Anti.

It seems as if most of the West Virginia people are for women suffrage, but I for one am against it. I firmly agree with Moonlight Reverie. Where is the man that cannot be influenced by women? I hope that equal suffrage will never enter our Mountain state. It would make a dark spot upon her history that never could be erased.

In most all speeches made for equal suffrage the speakers will bring in that lots of women taxpayers have no share in the government. But, if there were equal suffrage all women would have the right to vote. Would this be right? Of course not, for they are not all taxpayers. Again, it was never intended for women to do the hard work, and what work is harder than making laws to suit the different classes of people?

Dare, of this state, does not think the same of this subject that I do, but I believe that in time he, as well as many others, will see their mistakes. Let them argue, Moonlight, but remember that you are in the right.—"Friendly," W. Va.

A Champion.

I am a farmer of 21 years. The desire of my life is to own a farm, as I think the farm a more fit place for the raising of a family.

If a girl is good enough to share a man's hardships in life, is she not good enough to vote? She is human and your equal. Treat her as such.

It is not going to hurt you and she cannot do any worse than man has. It is an impossibility. If you cannot push or pull, then get out of the road. You are only a rough place, but can be graded down early, and you sure will. Woman suffrage is here to stay.—Claude Carter, Axtell, Nebraska.

In Sunny Tennessee.

We are having fine weather here in Tennessee. The mocking birds are singing as merrily as they do in May. Squirrels are as plentiful as ever. I counted ten the other day playing around the yard of one of our neighbors.

Great flocks of crows and blackbirds are coming to Dixie for the winter. I am like them, I want to go to grandma's in summertime, back in old Ohio, where we moved from. Then I want to come to Tennessee for the winter, as we seldom have more than one cold day at a time.

I love the south; we have lived here for nine years. I was three years old when we came, and I do not remember our northern home in Henry county, Ohio. This is a good stock country, as it is in the bluegrass region. I wish the boys and girls could see the large tobacco barns. My hobbies are drawing, reading, tending my flower garden and horseback riding.

Brother and I have many a fine gallop on our ponies, Bessie and Lita. They are gaited and fine travelers. I am going to school to Howard Female college. I try to have my lessons well prepared. I want to be a good speller. My art teacher is from Philadelphia. She graduated in Paris.

If any of the G. A. R. men, who occupied Howard college during the war read this, I wish they would write to me and tell what they can remember about Gallatin. The college building has been remodeled and is modern in every way, and has an excellent president and fine faculty. My brother, Faber, will be fifteen years old on Oct. 17th and I want to surprise him, so I wish someone would please send him a card from every state.

We have many good books and papers, but still love the peace page better than any other reading. I have a fine scrap book, and am going to fill it with clippings from peace page. —Hazel Anna Kline, Gallatin, Tennessee., Route 1.

Don't forget the card shower for Faber. He is not a strong boy and needs the cheer-up part of our paper. Write often Hazel, and let us hear from more Tennessee boys and girls.—Aunt Martha.

SHORT AND SWEET

Bessie Armstrong, Nod, W. Va., 17, asks if the states where women have the vote are any better than those where they do not have it.

E. A. Raut, Camp Creek, Va., enjoyed the Buena Vista letter of M. D.

Maggie Guffy, Alpha, Ky., says that lately they have dedicated a new church at her home town.

Hester M. Henline, 16, Spring Creek, N. C., likes farm life and is emphatically not a suffragette.

Larkin Parks, 20, Grayson, Va., lives near Bald Rock, 200 feet high.

Shelby Sigler, Princeton, Ky., 15, lives in a beautiful country, and from it he derives the inspiration to lead a temperate life.

Mildred Snyder, East Scobey, Mont., says they had snow there in early September. Mildred is a Sunday school teacher. She is 17.

Lorena Lundy, Nashville, Tenn., asks Lela May Green to write more about the coolie.

Pleo Barret, Surgoins Villa, Tenn., loves his school and his schoolmates.

Christine McCall, Martin, Ga., 13, loves birds and flowers. She likes to help her mother.

POETS' CORNER

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

By William Knox.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid,
And the young and the old, and low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant, a mother attended and loved,
The mother, that infant's affection who proved.
The husband, that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose cheeks, on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by!
And the memories of those who loved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the scepter hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn,
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdmans, who climbed with his goats up the steep,
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint, who enjoyed the communion of Heaven,
The sinner, who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we beheld,
To repeat ev'ry tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking, our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging, they also would cling,
But it speeds for us all like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye, they died, and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Aye! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smiles and the tears, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the bosom of health to the paleness of death;
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud.
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

THE GRASS

Edgar Fawcett.

The grass knows well in her secret heart
How we love her cool green raiment,
So she plays in silence her lonely part
And cares not at all for payment.

We say of the oak, "How grand of girth!"
Of the willow we say, "How slender!"
And yet to the soft grass clothing the earth
How slight is the praise we render.

Each year on the earth's wide breast she waves
From Spring until stern November;
And then she remembers so many graves
That no one else will remember.

Each year her buttercups nod and browse
With sun and dew brimming over.
Each year she pleases the greedy cows
With oceans of honeyed clover.

And while she serves us with gladness mute,
In return for such sweet dealings,
We tread her carelessly under foot,
But we never wound her feelings.

FATE

Susan M. Spalding.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas, to unbeknown lands,
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right,
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face;
And yet with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp; and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied. And this is Fate.

LITTLE THINGS

The little flow'rs with sweetest smell,
God made the little things so choice;

The little birds with happy voice,
The dewdrops sparkling in the dell;

The tiny spears of velvet grass,
The cheery sunbeams that we pass;

The precious pearls, the brook that sings,
The butterflies with silky wings,

And so we ought the same to do
And make our little words so true;

Our little thoughts so kind and sweet
Of ev'ry one we chance to meet;

Our little deeds should thoughtful prove,
Our little hearts be filled with love;
And then the Savior, ever near,
Will bless His little children dear.
—Dew Drops.

GAILY THE TROUBADOUR

Gaily the troubadour
Touched his guitar
As he was hastening
Home from the war

Singing from Palestine
Would I might roam,
Lady love, lady love,
Come to thy home

She for the troubadour
Hopelessly wept;
Sadly she thought of him
While others slept.

Hark! 'twas the troubadour
Breathing her name
Under the battlements
Softly he came

Singing from Palestine
Hither I come;
Lady love, lady love,
Welcome me home

A Message To Women

Those of Middle Age Especially.

When you have found no remedy for the horrors that oppress you during change of life, when through the long hours of the day it seems as though your back would break, when your head aches constantly, you are nervous, depressed and suffer from those dreadful bearing down pains, don't forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the safest and surest remedy, and has carried hundreds of women safely through this critical period.

Read what these three women say:

From Mrs. Hornung, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"I am writing to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I failed terribly during the last winter and summer and every one remarked about my appearance. I suffered from a female trouble and always had pains in my back, no appetite and at times was very weak.

"I was visiting at a friend's house one day and she thought I needed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and have gained eight pounds, have a good appetite and am feeling better every day. Everybody is asking me what I am doing and I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You may publish this letter if you wish and I hope others who have the same complaint will see it and get health from your medicine as I did."—Mrs. A. HORNUNG, 91 Stanton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Made Me Well and Strong.

MACEDON, N.Y.—"I was all run down and very thin in flesh, nervous, no appetite, could not sleep and was weak, and felt badly all the time. The doctors said I had poor blood and what I had was turning to water. I took different medicines which did not help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, and I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. FRED CHACE, R. No. 2, Macedon, N.Y.

The Change of Life.

BELTSVILLE, MD.—"By the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I have successfully passed through a most trying time, the Change of Life. I suffered with a weakness, and had to stay in bed three days at a time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to perfect health, and I am praising it for the benefit of other women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. W. S. DUVALL, Route No. 1 Beltsville, Md.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

LEAGUE STANDING

Please give the final standing of the American League teams at the close of the season this year.—O. C., Etlan, Virginia.

The teams of the American League and their position in the race at the close of the season with percentages of each follows: Boston, .673; Detroit, .649; Chicago, .604; Washington, .552; New York, .450; St. Louis, .409; Cleveland, .375; Philadelphia, .285.

AMERICAN FLAG

I would like a description of the American flag and its origin published in this department.—V. R. S., Skylis, W. Va.

The national flag had no single or definite origin. Before and during part of the revolution many flags of different designs were used by different colonies and different companies of soldiers. There were also a great many private flags in use at the time of the war for separation from England. But in 1775 a committee recommended for a national flag the British unions plus 13 stripes. This design congress adopted. Paul Jones claimed to have been the first to have raised the national flag, but it seems to have been one of the rattlesnake type; though that was not the kind selected by the congressional naval committee in 1776. In June, 1776, it was unofficially decided by congress and Washington, in view of the impending declaration to replace the union by a five-pointed star; but the first official adoption of a flag was on June 14, 1777, displacing the union by 13 stars, and using just the same number of stripes. The first use of the flag is disputed; it seems to have been improvised and run up over captured British standards at Fort Stanwix, August 8, 1777, after the battle of Oriskany, but a regular flag was made and carried at the battle of Brandywine in the following September.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union two new stripes and the same number of stars were added, and no further changes were made for 25 years. In 1818 it was finally ordered that the 15 stripes be reduced permanently to 13, in memory of the original colonies, and the stars keep pace with the total number of states on the July 4 after each admission. The arrangements of the stars was not specified and has been left to the taste of the makers.

PURE FOOD LAW

Will you kindly publish in this department information on the pure food law of the United States?—C. B., Elk Garden, W. Va.

The Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, commonly called the "pure food law," forbids the importation into the United States, the introduction into interstate commerce, and the manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia and the territories, of misbranded and adulterated food and drugs. The law is administered under the direction of the secretary of agriculture and provides that the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of commerce and labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out its regulations. Such regulations have been made and printed together with the act, for distribution by the department of agriculture. Information on how to obtain these documents can be had by communicating with the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

JOSEPH SMITH

I would like to have you publish a biography of Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader.—T. C. B., Hendersonville, N. C.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was born in 1805 and died in 1844. He received but little education in his early youth, and lived an idle life. He began to have visions when only 15 years of age, and in 1823 the angel Moroni appeared to him in a vision announcing that God had a work for him to perform and that buried in the earth was a record inscribed on gold plates. This record was written in a language no longer existing, which could only be deciphered by the use of certain spectacles. In 1830 the record was copied and printed in book form.

Smith formed a small band of followers and founded a new religion at Kirtland, Ohio. Being driven away in 1823, they went to Missouri, where Smith had selected a site for settlement. The Mormons became obnoxious to the inhabitants and were compelled to leave the state, going to Hancock county, Illinois, where they established a colony at Nauvoo. In six years the population numbered 15,000. Smith soon put forth new revelations, among others the one establishing polygamy and combining in his own person all civil, military and municipal authority. A newspaper being set up to oppose him, the presses were destroyed by Smith and his adherents. Warrants were issued for his arrest, the Mormons arming themselves. Smith and some of his followers were committed to jail at Carthage. A mob assembled and began firing into the jail, killing Hyrum Smith at once. Joseph Smith returned the fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He then endeavored to escape, but was shot dead.

LUTHER BURBANK

Please give a brief sketch of the life of Luther Burbank and tell what some of the most noteworthy things he did are.—A. K., Harwick, Mass.

Luther Burbank, the American naturalist, was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849. His boyhood was passed on a farm, where he became devoted to nature study, especially plant life. In 1875 he moved to Santa Rosa, California, where he has since conducted Burbank's Experiment Farms. He is the originator of the Burbank potato; Gold, Wickson apple; October Purple, Chalco America and Climax plums; Giant and Fragrant callas; giant, splendor and sugar prunes; Peach-blow, Burbank and Santa Rosa roses; and various new apples, peaches, nuts, fruits, flowers and vegetables. By a series of experiments, he has succeeded in developing from the Lawton blackberry that curious anomaly a white blackberry, which he has named the Iceberg.

MOUNT M'KINLEY

Give a description of the highest mountain in North America.—I. G., Stanford, Ind.

Mount McKinley, a peak of the Rocky mountains which is 20,464 feet in height, the highest of all the peaks in North America, is south of the central part of Alaska, and about 155 miles north of Cook inlet. The fact that this was the highest land on the continent was not known until a man named Dickey explored the Sushitna river and the land near its source in 1896. He named it in honor of one of our presidents. In 1903 it was visited by the members of the United States geological survey.

CRANBERRIES

Please tell something about the raising of cranberries.—J. B. A., Pleasant Lake, Mass.

When cranberries are raised to sell they are grown in low and wet ground, though they are sometimes raised upon drier soils. The land selected for raising them must be drained, so that the standing water will be at least a foot below the surface of the soil during summer. It must hold the moisture, for the plants quickly suffer during the dry seasons. The ground must also be level in order that it may be very readily flooded in dry weather in winter and when insects are seriously troublesome; it must be situated where injury from frosts will be as little as possible. Late frosts in the spring injure the blossoms, and early ones in fall the fruit. There must also be sufficient water to quickly flood the field. Bogs in which sphaguf moss grows upon a peat or muck soil are preferred and are considered specially promising if plants related to the cranberry grow naturally upon the land. After the bog has been drained and cleared of trees, brush, roots, etc., permanent open ditches are dug from two to four feet deep. These spread the water and remove it in times of flooding. After the land is prepared it is usually covered with a few inches of sand to keep down weeds and thus reduce the cost of maintenance. Cuttings from six to eight inches long are set at intervals of 12 to 15 inches each way in this sand. No cultivation is generally given unles it is to remove the weeds. After the third or fourth year a full crop may be epected; 50 barrels being a good yield, though four times that amount has been obtained. When the beds have become too full of vines they are mown or burned over to start a fresh growth, and every fourth or fifth year a fresh covering of an inch or so of sand is given. Sanding is not practiced in some localities. The cost of preparing and planting a bed as above indicated varies from $300 to $500 an acre. Harvesting is done by hand when the highest grades are picked.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION

I would like to know how much money is spent annually in this country for intoxicating liquors.—J. W. R., Star, Va.

The following are the figures for 1913 of the consumption of spirits, malt liquors and wine in the United States: Domestic distilled spirits from fruit, 2,801,767 gallons; all other domestic distilled spirits, 140,521,880 gallons; imported spirits, 4,121,981 gallons; domestic wines consumed, 48,683,849 gallons; imported wines consumed, 6,643,612 gallons; domestic malt liquors consumed 2,022,678,149 gallons; imported malt liquors consumed, 7,669,223 gallons. This makes a total consumption of 2,233,420,461 gallons, an increase over the consumption of the previous year.

OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER

Please give a description of Old Faithful, the geyser in Yellowstone park.—G. M., Charleston, Ind.

The famous geyser known as Old Faithful is located in Yellowstone park where many tourists go to see it every year. The theory of geyser action is not difficult to understand. A geyser crater is usually a deep well-like fissure filled with water which extends down to an unknown depth. Near the bottom volcanic fires or heated rocks act upon the lower sections of the water column enclosed in this deep, narrow well. Water under heavy pressure must be raised to a higher temperature before it will boil than water that is being heated in an open kettle. The lower sections of this water column are heated to such a degree before reaching their boiling point that were the pressure not so great, ebullition would certainly result. The water is hot enough to boil under normal conditions but is prevented from doing so and producing steam by the immense pressure to which it is subjected. A little of the water nearest the subterranean fires becomes heated enough to boil despite the pressure. The little steam produced rises, disturbs and slightly lifts the column of cooler water. This relieves the pressure which alone produces ebullition.

The result is that the vast amount of superheated water deep in the well suddenly finds itself, not below the boiling point as before, but far above it. Without waiting to boil it instantly flashes into steam, and the cooler water above it is shot forth as if from the mouth of a cannon. This causes the irregularity of the erruptions.

Only one of the many geysers in the park shows any punctuality in its eruptions. Because of this it has been named Old Faithful as it erupts regularly every hour. When the time for eruption falls due the watery contents of the tube is lifted and a dazzling pillar of rising and falling water surrounded by steam is formed. This is repeated every hour with but slight variations. The water monument is 150 feet in height and stands there apparently undiminished for seven minutes. In those seven minutes one and one-half million gallons of boiling water are shot forth. In one day this geyser will furnish more water than would be used for the needs of a city of 300,000 people.

CINCINNATI ZOO

Please tell what you can about the zoo at Cincinnati, Ohio.—M. F. R., Dink, W. Va.

There are quite a number of zoological gardens in the United States and the one at Cincinnati, Ohio, is among the best known. The zoological gardens there have a fine collection of animals and birds. They lie northeast of Burnet Woods, a 160-acre park in the north central part of the city. The gardens are 60 acres in extent and are of wild natural beauty. Many wild animals and birds are kept at the zoo, the collection being ragarded as one of the best in the country.

NEVADA DIVORCE LAW

Will you tell me how long one must reside in Nevada to obtain a divorce and upon what grounds divorces are granted in that state?—H. H. L., Mansfield, Ohio.

In Nevada the divorce law now requires that before one can obtain a divorce in the state he must have resided there one year unless both parties live there at the time the cause of the divorce accrues. Causes for which divorces are granted are desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty and neglect to provide one year.

MISCELLANEOUS

F. B. W., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.—The maiden name of Mrs. Norman Galt is Edith Bolling.

J. M. T., Brookville, Ind.—Our references do not contain descriptions of the mounds of West Virginia.

M. G. N., Rapid City, S. D.—The salary of the President of the United States is $75,000 a year.

A. H., North Lima, Ohio—We have no space in this department to publish the chief points for debate.

NERO AND HIS GEM

Nero, who was nearsighted, had a small transparent jewel, probably an accidentally formed lense, through which he watched the sports in the arena. The principle of the lens not being known, the power of the jewel was supposed to be of magical origin, and the gem was regarded as a very wonderful talisman.

Germany formerly bought 30,000,000 pounds of prunes yearly from the United States.

NO SHORTAGE OF CHRISTMAS GEMS

Large Increase in Imports is Noted by U. S. Customs Officials.

New York, Nov. 5.—That there will be no shortage in the stocks of diamonds and other precious stones for the holiday trade on account of the war, is the belief of customs officials here charged with the appraisal of the gems.

Imports, which have been increasing for several months, took a big upward turn in October, according to a report of the examiners filed with the appraiser of the port.

All classes of precious stones, including pearls, entered at this port last month had a total value of $3,080,955, a gain of nearly $1,000,000 over September, when the imports were returned at $2,103,292.

According to reliable reports the conditions brought about by the war are forcing many European owners of valuable gems to dispose of their holdings to American importers, while the regular dealers abroad find the United States the sole outlet for such stocks as they possess. Importers say Americans will be virtually the only people in the world this coming holiday season to indulge in the luxury of gem buying.

BUT A GOOD FIGHT

—New York World.

Germany May Yet Raid India

War Office Attache in Berlin Disclosed This as Among the Kaiser's Winter Plans == English Officials Not Receptive to Valuable News.

BY HAYDEN TALBOT

London, Oct. 15.—(Mail to New York.)—Events now release me from a promise made six weeks ago and enable me to set forth facts of an interview between an American journalist then in Berlin with one of the chiefs of the German war office.

The journalist—in no wise more important or more favorably looked upon than a score of others who make Berlin their headquarters—dropped into the war office after his return from the eastern front, where he had been present at the fall of Warsaw and the subsequent Russian defeats. He asked casually what the plans for the coming winter were.

"The winter campaign," replied the war office chief instantly, "will include relief of the Turks, the subjugation of Egypt, and the invasion of India."

The journalist allowed himself the privilege of expressing the opinion that this was a somewhat ambitious scheme, considering the fact that the German battle fronts already totaled 1,500 miles. That's all, according to this journalist, that it is ever necessary to do to start a German official "going."

Thinks It Practicable.

Not only was it not an ambitious scheme—it was entirely and positively practicable, declared the war office chief. Thereupon, he proceeded to prove it. Fifteen hundred miles of battle front sounded like a lot, he admitted, but nobody except those "in the know" could appreciate how relatively few men it requires to hold up the enemy's dash, especially on the western front, where the French and British are still too keenly appreciative of the terrors of the German offensive to be rash enough to attempt an offensive of their own.

The Russian armies are demoralized, he continued. The German general staff had no illusions about a triumphal entry into Petrograd immediately. Of course, if Petrograd fell into their laps they would not refuse to take it, but they intended to make no effort in the east beyond merely holding the lines as at present formed.

Winter campaigning in Russia holds no attractions either to soldiers or to their commanders. The plan was to leave just enough men on the Russian front to wage a defensive war, releasing tens of thousands for the more attractive southern expedition.

The journalist wanted to know how Germany could get through to Constantinople Immediately the war office chief obliged him with a detailed explanation.

Have Rumania's Pledges.

It seemed nothing could be simpler. Everything in a diplomatic sense had long since been arranged. Rumania would pursue a strict policy of "hands off." Bulgaria would give active armed assistance.

It mattered not at all what Greece might do, as the 45 miles of Serbian territory separating the German and Austrian forces from Bulgaria could be easily traversed with Bulgaria cooperating against the Serbs from the rear.

As for the developments to follow the joining of the central powers with Turkey, anyone at all conversant with facts of the near east must be able to see. My friend was told there was really nothing worth mentioning to prevent successful incursions into Egypt and India, once Constantinople had become the base of operations.

Misinformed critics still smiled in their sleeves at the construction of strategical railways in Asiatic Turkey—thinking only how little use they would be to Turkey alone. But those railways begun more than a year ago had not been built for Turkish troops solely. They had been constructed to carry picked veterans of the German and Austrian armies to attacks on inadequately defended frontiers of Great Britain's possessions.

This conversation occurred in the war office in Berlin approximately two months ago—at a time when English statesmen and English folk generally were discussing what might be the next move of the Germans. At that time the man in the street in Germany was indulging in no wondering on the subject. He knew. As a matter fact, the German policy seems to be to let the people know—even more about what is to happen than what sometimes has happened.

Didn't Want to Know.

In any event, according to my friend, the journalist, what he learned officially at the war office was really nothing more newsy than anything which has become common talk.

Almost immediately after my journalist friend obtained this interview, he left Germany and came to London—his first visit to England. When he arrived at Tilbury he was subjected to the usual rigorous examination by British army officials. Whatever may have been his intentions prior to the time of landing as far as imparting any information to the British authorities concerned, the uncompromising attitude of suspicion and hostility on the part of the authorities at Tilbury, decided him to keep his own counsel.

After a week of making the rounds of government offices at Whitehall he felt he had less reason than ever even to try to tell responsible officials any part of what he knew. The principal reason, as he explained it to me, was that thus far he had been unable to see any responsible officials at the treasury, admiralty, war or foreign office. Everywhere he went—always equipped with unquestionable credentials—he was received always by clerks, or, at best, by some under-secretary. Thus it happened that the man who might have forewarned Britain in early September of what it discovered almost six weeks later, he confined to himself, imparting his confidence to a few of his friends.

GEORGIA MULE GIVES MILK JUST LIKE COW

She Insists on Being Milked Before Every Meal.

Among the hundreds of work animals in Savannah is a mule that gives milk. She equals in the amount of fluid delivered many valuable milch cows. But, unlike the cow, and being only a mule, Minnie has never been in foal, and so has never had a colt to solace her. She gives her milk voluntarily, and she excels all cows in that she never goes dry. Minnie hauls a wagon for a Georgia company. She is in harness all day long, and does her work willingly and well. All she asks in return is three good meals a day and to be milked equally as often. She is even willing on occasions to go without her food, but she insists upon being milked regularly.

This condition on the part of Minnie is beyond the ability of veterinary surgeons, who have examined her to explain. Minnie is simply a freak—a reversion to type on the maternal side. Being a hybrid she is unable to reproduce her own species like other females, but she has inherited the feminine instinct to give milk, and insist upon doing it whether there is young to profit thereby or not.

Minnie insists upon being milked before every meal. She takes her luncheon promptly each day at noon, and if she is not milked promptly at that hour she goes on a strike and refuses to do a lick of work until she has been given proper relief. She gives approximately a gallon and a half of milk, which is of course, thrown away after it has been taken from her. In all other respects Minnie is a normal mule.

REFRIGERATOR NEEDING NO ICEMAN'S ATTENTION

Box Over Mine Maintains Same Cool Temperature.

A refrigerator that runs up no ice bills, has no machinery for the artificial production of cold and stays at a temperature of three degrees above the freezing point the year around is the property of Thomas Bennett of Houghton, Mich.

This novel refrigerator is a plain wooden box. Its only peculiarity of construction is its hollow walls. It stands out under the sun of summer and sometimes is nearly buried under the snow of winter, but within it is always the same—35 degrees Fahrenheit.

To the casual observer, this refrigerator might be considered some sort of necromancy. Its cold is not produced by any chemical action. From the day it was built nothing has been done to it to give it the peculiar quality of retaining always the same temperature.

The explanation is simple. The box is built over an abandoned copper mine shaft. In the early days of Houghton, the Sheldan-Columbian Mining Co. operated a number of shafts extending north and south from Portage lake to the present Isle Royale property. The nuorthernmost shafts are in higher ground. The shaft on Mr. Bennett's property is, with one exception, the lowest in the chain. The shafts are all connected by drifts, and it is Mr. Bennett's theory that the air entering the upper shafts cools and sinks until in his shaft the pressure has produced the degree of cold observed in his refrigerator. The cold air finds an outlet at the Bennett shaft, and all that was necessary to employ its refrigerating properties was to build the box to enclose it. The double walls of the box permit the rising cold air to escape through apertures near the roof, passing down between the walls and out at the base.

Mr. Bennett has connected his refrigerator with a six-inch iron pipe leading into a built-in refrigerator in the kitchen of his residence. In this refrigerator smaller quantities of food are kept, while the larger house in the yard is used for the storage of reserve supplies. He believes that the cold air from his shaft could be utilized for cold storage purposes on a larger scale.

The Bennett family defies the ice man and the electric fan as well, because the blast of air from the pipe is better than that from an electric fan.

The British army dates, as standing force, from the restoration of Charles II, in 1660.

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Large Bottle of Swissco Hair Tonic
Mail this coupon direct to Swissco Hair Treatment Co., Dept. B 550 Main St., Cincinnati, O. properly signed with dealer's name, for postage, and Free Bottle will be sent you by return mail. Use it and be convinced for yourself.
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"Swissco" restores gray or faded hair, aids hair growth and stops dandruff.
Coupon is Good Until Nov. 25th

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SHOWING WONDERFUL REDUCTION and IMPROVE
by the home Self-treatment that I prescribe.
Mrs. M. F. Sargent, Lebanon, N. H., writes: "My weight was 386, am now reduced to 160 lbs."
1000 other testimonials, men and women, can be given you; investigate for yourself. Let me prove you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE. If you wish to reduce 10 to 70 pounds weekly, improve health and add years to life, I will also send free BOOK, VALUABLE ADVICE—Costs absolutely nothing: Write to-day. I will send all FREE, sealed, postpaid. Address: DR. F. T. BROOKS, 30G Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d St., New York. (Licensed physician by the state of N. Y.)

HEART DISEASE, $2.50 TREATMENT Free. Dr. Miles, the heart specialist, will send a free $2.50 treatment and remarkable Special Book for those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic Heart, Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Heart, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful Cures. Many so-called "incurable" cases cured after doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Office: 665 to 675 Main Street.

MINT HAS DELICATE SCALE
Millions of dollars worth of precious metals will be weighed on the scales of the New Orleans mint. There are two sets of scales now in use, the larger of which weighs anything from one-thousandth of an ounce to 600 pounds. The second scale, with agate bearings, will weigh accurately a human hair.

21 JEWEL 20 YEAR GOLD FILLED RAILROAD WATCH $5.95 ALL THIS FREE

Buying from us this elegant Gold Filled Model Railroad Watch, 21 Jewel stamped on movement, 20 years guaranteed stamped in case, superbly engraved, timed, tested and regulated, you will receive above 4 articles Absolutely Free, Gold Plated Locked with chain, Bracelet, Gents and Ladies Ring with beautiful stones. This Watch is worth $25. - to anybody who wishes to possess an absolutely accurate Timekeeper. With each watch we sent a written guarantee for 20 years, during which time we repair the watches or exchange same for others free of charge. Send your order to-day, and we will forward by return mail C.O.D. $5.95 the above described beautifull watch and 4 articles absolutely Free.

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Linings and Trimmings Guaranteed for Two Years
Amazing low price for a suit made to your individual measure from your choice of cloth in latest fashionable style, guaranteed to fit you perfectly. We send big selection of cloth samples Free and save you half. Don't buy a suit or overcoat anywhere at any price until you see our samples and wonderful offer. Everything guaranteed.
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To advertise our business, we will send this sturdy R. R. style watch by mail for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentleman's size, full nickel silver plated case, accurately timed movement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98 cents today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

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SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you.
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Send 30c in stamps and we will mail you a Dollar Bottle of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
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This $3 Razor Sharpener Offered to Readers of The Weekly Blade for . . . 98c

The Never-Fail is guaranteed to put a velvet edge on any kind of razor made—both "old style" or "safety"—no honing, no stropping. Will give effective service the rest of your life. 600,000 of these sharpeners have been sold for $3 each. Blade readers, and only Blade readers, can get it for 98 cents, postpaid by us.

Send today for this remarkable bargain. Address WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, Toledo, Ohio.

"Oh, how tired I used to get of all those medicines they gave me," says little Mary Ellen. "Most of them tasted nasty and they didn't seem to do me any good, 'cause I'd always have to try another kind a few days later. But now I take Lubriol and I feel better all the time. Lubriol has no taste. It's just like taking a spoonful of water. I like Lubriol."

Lubriol is sold only by mail. It is not offered through drug stores—so you are not going to be troubled by inferior "substitutes."

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75c per pint, six bottles for $4.25, and 12 bottles for $8.25.

It is best to have Lubriol always on hand—so we recommend an order of at least six bottles, which will be shipped prepaid, securely packed and guaranteed against breakage. Remit by money order to The Lubriol Laboratories, Toledo, Ohio.

Constipation in Children is a Serious Menace to Health

You must never underestimate the danger to children of constipation. Neglect or improper treatment so often leads to chronic trouble—sometimes to poisoning and a lifelong regret.

Drugs and cathartics are not really effective for constipation. Doctors say they merely aggravate the condition they are intended to remedy.

Pure, white mineral oil is recommended by physicians today—and

Lubriol
(TRADE MARK)

is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form.

Lubriol is a natural lubricating laxative. It urges, hastens and eases action of the bowels. It makes passage smooth and natural.

The importance of this service to the tender intestines of children is beyond estimate. For when there is hardened waste matter in the intestinal tract, there is always a possibility of bacterial danger and poisonous absorption into the blood—with consequences that are often dreadful.

Lubriol prevents this, while drugs and cathartics do not thus safeguard the smooth passage of hard, scratchy waste matter.

Experience has proved the uselessness of drugs and cathartics. They may give momentary relief, but in the end they utterly fail in their true mission. Then, too, they are often habit-forming and usually so saturate the system that ultimately even severe doses are without effect. Such treatments as castor oil and strong aperients are too violent for children. There is no real laxative available but white mineral oil.

So, Lubriol, the perfect white mineral oil, is the safe laxative treatment—and its effects are always beneficial.

Lubriol is not digested or absorbed into the system like the usual oily fluid, which means that it does not induce fat where there is sufficient already. It passes out of the body completely with the waste matter.

Lubriol is for your children, no matter what their age or physical condition. Being tasteless and odorless it is easy to take. No child will mind it at all.

So, start now on the right road. Throw out drugs and cathartics. Give your children a decent chance for perfect health. Order some Lubriol today—and keep a supply in the house all the time.

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BRYAN HITS THE WILSON PROGRAM

Fires Opening Gun Against Preparedness in Answering President.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, in a lengthy prepared statement issued today, takes issue with President Wilson's program of preparedness. The opinion of the former secretary was accepted in administration circles as heralding the opening break between the President and his former chief supporter on matters of national interest.

"I view the President's speech in New York with sorrow and concern," Mr. Bryan in his opening paragraph. "He is doing only what he feels to be his duty and when a man does his duty, one cannot criticize his motives. But I am compelled to dissent from his conclusions."

Mr. Bryan's entire statement challenges the general policy of preparedness announciated by the President. He characterizes the plan as suggested by the chief executive as being a complete reversal of "our national policy" and a menace to "our peace and safety and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity."

He took occasion to attack members of the Manhattan club of New York in his statement, declaring that he hoped the President would not be deceived by its atmosphere. He declared that the club was the place in the United States where the "Mammon-worshiping" and the Democratic party "gets to exchange compliments." He declared that there was no place represented from the sentiment of the masses "whether measured by economical, socialogical, or religious standards."

In connection with the Byran statement high administration officials declared after reading it that they were certain that President Wilson's address would be issued. At the last conference between the President and the former premier, the latter served notice that he would strenuously oppose increased expenditures for the army and navy and the administration officials here declared that they were certain that it was Bryan the President had in mind last night when declared that those who differed with him are to be asked how much what way they are interested in backing the permanent increase of the country safe against disturbance.

Opening Gun of Battle.

Friends of Bryan and the President regarded the statement of the former, following immediately as it did last night's Manhattan club speech, as the opening gun of a battle that will be carried to the floor of congress when the bodily needs and which will have important effect on the next national campaign.

The text of the Bryan statement was as follows.

"I have read the President's speech in New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty and so long as a man follows his conscience and judgment we may criticize his motives, but we are compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to discuss as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country, and never endorsed by any party in the country. And he has no right to do so knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

"The spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and who ever carries a revolver except for defense?—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation but to use language which provokes trouble. 'Speak softly, but carry a big stick' is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put their faith in force. There are two answers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club, and if a man with a soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club. This nation has won its position in the world without using a pistol or carrying a club. And why revolutionize our policy?

"If we're not threatened by any nation, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and our policy for peace in Europe? Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? May we not expect all Latin-America to be stimulated to preparation if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such a policy make conflicts between those Republics more probable?

"We are now spending more than $200,000,000 a year on preparedness—ten times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time, when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals. There has not been a time in 50 years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing as other nations exhaust themelves. And there never was a time in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the counsels of peace."

CHINAMEN VOTE FOR AN EMPEROR

Provinces Decide on Return to a Monarchical Form of Government.

Peking, China, Nov. 4.—A return to the monarchical form of government in China with President Yuan Shih-kai as emperor is practically assured. Returns of the election held on October 20 show that 11 of the 18 provinces voted for the monarchy and there seems no reason to believe the results were different in the seven remaining provinces.

When the returns are all in it will remain but for the national council to adopt a bill making the change effective.

It is somewhat of a paradox that the overthrowing of the republic marked the nearest approach to the republican form of government this nation ever has witnessed. For the first time in history thousands of citizens in every province and special administrative district received formal notice from the police, acting on behalf of the election officials, that they had the right to express their views regarding the government of their country and to participate in the selection of the men to do their governing.

No one at all familiar with the manner in which governmental affairs have been conducted will contend for a moment that there has been real republican form of government here, or anything even fairly resembling it.

The elections were carried on quietly without signs of trouble even in the interior provinces. China's assurances to the British and Japanese governments that it was confident of its own ability to control the situation appear to have been founded on a thorough knowledge of conditions. Gratitude is expressed for the noninterference of America, which is taken to mean that the United States does not intend to concern itself with China's domestic affairs.

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An entirely new book giving the most comprehensive explanation of Cancer and its successful treatment without the knife ever published is now offered for free distribution. Send for your copy today. Many persons say they have been cured by this treatment. Address O. A. Johnson, M. D., Suite 474, 1320 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

Switzerland normally sells 30,000,000 rth of cheese yearly to the United States.

British Colonial Troop Leader at Dardanelles

LT. GEN. SIR WM. R. BIRDWOOD.

One of the best loved commanders at the Dardanelles is Lieut. Gen. Sir William R. Birdwood, the commander of the Australian and New Zealand troops on the Gallipoli peninsula. Sir William commanded the troops which made the successful landing at Gaba Tepe and then routed the Turks in the salt marshes of Anafarta Bay.

Since the departure of Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, the former commander of the British Dardanelles expedition, for London, "to report" and pending the arrival of Gen. C. C. Munro, his successor, Gen. Birdwood has been in supreme command of the forces.

ASKS MINORITY TO SUPPORT HIM

Refuses to Let Attack by Bryan Force Him to Wage Party Battle.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Back in the White House, President Wilson took stock of the controversy with Colonel William J. Bryan growing out of his Manhattan Club speech on preparedness. The President already has analyzed the attack on his plan in increasing the army and navy.

The men who should know his mind say he has received the Bryan statement as the opening gun of the fight to be made on his national defense program when congress convenes.

That the President's program will have opposition from more than one source became evident last night when an unexpected statement was issued by Henr. A. Wise Wood, a member of the naval advisory board, advocating the rejection of the President's naval and army program. Here are the arguments set forth by the leading contenders in the fray that has developed around the President's campaign:

The Points of Attack.

1—Wilson's naval and military program is wholly insufficient, according to Wood. "It would be the supremacy of folly did America permit itself to remain weaker in sea power than the only nation that is causing it to rearm at all," he added specifically.

2—"Wilson's defense program is a departure from American traditions, a reversal of national policy, un-Christianlike and an invitation to war," said Bryan.

3—"The army program was the result of careful study, in which specialists in many lines of endeavor collaborated with the department," said Secretary of War Garrison. "A much better scheme might be arranged theoretically, but for actual practice the plan cannot be surpassed."

National, Not Party, Issue.

But it is understood that the President does not accept the Bryan statement as a declaration of war that will split the national Democracy. The position taken by the President, it is said, is that this question is by no means political. There is no intention, it was learned today on the highest authority, of making the program that will be submitted to congress either a Democratic or a Republican one. On the contrary, the President already has explained to the leaders of his own party his hope that the plan can be so framed that the support of a majority of all parties can be secured.

The President's reply to the statments of his former secretary of state will be contained, administration officials say, in his annual address to congress which he will personally deliver on December 7. In that address the President will elaborate on the suggestions he made in his speech of Thursday night and will also suggest how the money is to be raised to meet the increased expenditures. The annual message for which the President has been gathering his material for a month past, will deal in concrete form with all of the suggestions thrown out in the Manhattan Club speech.

Will Meet Congressional Leaders.

It will be accompanied by the special reports of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, showing just what the experts have decided is needed to make this nation safe from attack.

Bryan, it is learned, intends to enter the fight against the preparedness plan immediately. He will make speeches against it; will try to line up the churches against it on the ground that the plans are "un-Christian;" agriculturists on the ground that they have been slighted by congress; will appeal to his personal followers in congress to block passage of the bills, and issue statements from time to time analyzing what he will claim are the interests behind the measures.

Meanwhile, the President very shortly will confer with Speaker Champ Clark and majority leader Claude Kitchin of the house; if possible by invitation with Representative Mann and other minority leaders and with the senate chiefs in an effort to minimize as much as possible the opposition. It is already certain that the fight for and against the preparedness measures will be the most picturesque in congress in many years and will far eclipse those on the tariff and currency measures at the last session.

Thousand Acres for Wilson Wedding Gift

Earle, Ark., Nov. 5.—One thousand acres of land will be presented to President Wilson and Mrs. Norman Galt as a wedding gift by an organization of large land owners of this section. The donors met today and voted unanimously to make the land deeded to both the President and the future Mrs. Wilson.

The land faces the Mississippi river on one side and the St. Francis river on the other. It is well protected by a levee system. It is an ideal location for plantation.

English people use an average of eight matches each person a day. Madrid has fewest telephones per capita among European capitals.

WILSON CONDEMNS HYPHEN IN HIS SPEECH ON DEFENSE

POINTS IN WILSON'S SPEECH

Army—Increase of the regular army. The training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers, in annual contingents of 133,000. They are to enlist three years under the colors, not organized as a standing force but undergoing intensive training for a brief period each year; then three years on furlough.

Navy—The President approves navy department plans. They call for a five-year program at a cost of $500,000,000. They propose 15 to 20 ships of the dreadnaught and battle cruiser type; nearly 100 new submarines; several swift scout cruisers; 70 torpedo boat destroyers; a proportionate number of hospital ships; an adequate fleet of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Territory — America will never take another foot of territory by conquest. This declaration applies inferentially to Mexico and Haiti, and is interpreted as a reassurance to the Pan-American people.

America's Mission—Peace and good will—a hint of our willingness to mediate in the European war.

New York, Nov. 5.—"America first, last and all the time," was the dominant note in the address which President Wilson delivered before the Manhattan Club last night.

The gravest menace to the country today, he said, was the small minority of its inhabitants who profess allegiance to the United States but whose voices and efforts were devoted to the benefit of other nations.

The President said the foreign born citizens of this country accepted its views and ideals; the voices raised in support of other nations were not those of their spokesmen, but were the voices of the spokesman of a small coterie interested in some special cause, "whom it is high time the nation should call to an accounting.

Condemns Religious Issue.

The President also denounced those who are endeavoring to inject the religious issue into the politics of this country. He asserted that one of the cardinal principles on which this government is founded is religious liberty of freedom of conscience to all peoples.

"To raise the cry of church against church," he said, "is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America."

The great need of the United States today, he said, was to make known to the world the real voice of a united American people and he expressed confidence that at "the first challenge, this voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay."

America, Mr. Wilson said, seeks no aggressive action; it covets no other nation's territory; it desires the friendship of all nations, but it must prepare to defend national honor and safety from any force which might menace it.

The President was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats, happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York City. When the President arose to speak everyone jumped up and applauded until he was forced to signal for quiet.

Watterson Not There.

Henry Watterson of Louisville, who had been designated by the dinner committee to speak immediately after President Wilson, sent his regrets in a letter read to the diners.

The President said:

I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of 50 years of successful and interesting life. Club life may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that to a great many of you has come genuine simulation in the associations of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have, who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that,—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations, because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and a real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

New World Relations.

A year and a half ago our thought would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence firmness, and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible war; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which formerly we gave ourselves little concern. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world,—not our commercial relations,—about those we have thought and planned always, —but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors, and the world itself.

Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them again. We believe in political liberty and founded our great government to obtain it, the liberty of men and of peoples,—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance. Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we have had aggressive purposes and covetous ambitions, they were the fruit of our thoughtless youth as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion; because we believe, we passionately believe, in the right of every people to choose their own allegiance and be free of masters altogether.

Fredom for Self-Development.

For ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development; and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of independent growth and of action, for we know that throughout this hemisphere the same aspirations are everywhere being worked out, under diverse conditions, but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

All this is very clear to us and will, I confidently predict, become more and more clear to the whole world as the great processes of the future unfold themselves. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such ambitions that we are asking ourselves at the present time what our duty is with regard to the armed force of the nation. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is embattled. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own fair country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

No Question of Force.

In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of willful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the whole world might rest assured that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but merely to make sure of our own security. We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense, and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force. The mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men. She has become the home and asylum of men of all creeds and races. Within her hospitable borders they have found homes and congenial associations and freedoms and a wide and cordial welcome, and they have become part of the bone and sinew and spirit of America itself. America has been made up out of the nations of the world and is the friend of the nations of the world.

But we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

Plans Great Reserve Army.

And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation, and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay, should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

It is with this idea, with this conception, in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training, within the next three years, of a force of 400,000 citizens soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who, during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force, but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits.

A Place for the National Guard.

And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient national guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the national guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves, but a more definite support from the national government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

What we all wish to acomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in case it should be necessary to call all forces into the field.

Must Speed Up Navy Building.

Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year, but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation.

We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

No Panic Haste in Program.

No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense in the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient traditions of America? Has any other plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country. If men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to ask his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself. In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and great to be except by consummate and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, and our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

The Voice Anti-American.

The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not in deed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who have been bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America, in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that, upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke, not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America, where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshiping the God of Nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The government is conscious of the obligation, and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

A Nation God Builded.

Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right.

CONVICT STARVES TO DEATH

Chinese Refuses to Eat So as Never to Quit Prison Alive.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Tan Shi Yan, a Chinese convicted in New York of opium smuggling, died of starvation at the federal prison Wednesday, it was learned yesterday, after refusing for two months to eat. Relatives, summoned by Warden Zerbist, said Tan feared he would be killed by members of a Tong, against whom he testified, if he lived through his sentence.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 8.—Wheat prices moved along narrow lines at the opening today. The general tone of the market was steady. The prospective government report to be issued at the close was not given as much consideration on the new crop as it did on other grains. Initial quotations here showed no change from Saturday. Outside markets were fractionally lower. Trade was fairly liberal.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 6.	Close Nov. 8.
Wheat—Open				
Cash	1.16	1.14¾	1.15	1.16
Dec.	1.17¼	1.15¾	1.15⅝	1.17¼
May	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.18
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	69¼	70
Dec.	61½	60¾	60⅝	61⅝
May	64	63¼	63⅝	64¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	39¾	40¼
Dec.	41½	40¾	40⅝	41⅜
May	42⅜	41⅝	41¾	42½
Clover Seed—				
Prime	....	....	12.00	12.10
Dec.	12.10	12.05	12.05	12.15
Feb.	12.00	12.00	12.15	12.25
Mar.	11.95	11.85	11.90	12.20
Rye—No 2—				
Cash	....	....	1.02	1.02
Alsike—				
Prime	10.40	....	10.40	10.40
Dec.	10.40	....	10.40	10.40
Feb.	10.55	....	10.55	10.55
Mar.	10.65	....	10.65	10.65
Timothy—				
Prime	3.60	....	3.57½	3.60
Dec.	3.60	....	3.57½	3.60
Feb.	3.70	....	3.67½	3.70
Mar.	3.72½	....	3.70	3.72½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec.	1.03⅞	1.04⅝	1.02⅞	1.03¾
May	1.03	1.05½	1.04	1.04¾
Corn—				
Dec.	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¾
May	62¼	62¾	61¾	61⅜
Oats—				
Dec.	39	39	38¼	38¾
May	39¾	39¾	39¼	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Dec.	14.50	14.65	14.50	14.60
Jan.	16.42	16.55	16.45	16.47
Lard—				
Jan.	9.07	9.15	9.07	9.15
May	9.25	9.30	9.22	9.25
Ribs—				
Jan.	8.95	9.05	9.00	9.00
May	....	....	....	9.22

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	97⅛	98¼
May	....	....	1.01⅝	1.01⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	97⅝	98
May	....	....	1.01½	1.02⅛

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Farcy Elgin creamery 1-lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 31½@32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or 1-lb. cubes, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 14c; New York state, 18¼c; brick, 18c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss 25c; imported, 38c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 31c; strictly fresh, 30c; storage, 27c; quality, 28c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.

Home-grown Cabbage—35c bbl.

Carrots—90c bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 15c@40c dozen.

Celery Cabbage—7c lb.

Cauliflower—$1.25@1.50.

Hot-house Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, 7c bunch; New York state head, $2.00@2.25 crate.

Mushrooms—65@75c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $3.00@2.25.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.40@1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 35c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $3.00 crate.

Potatoes—$1.60@1.85 per sack.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20@25c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 12½@15c lb.

Turnips—New, 80c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1½@2c.

Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, 75@85c.

Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.00@3.25.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 40@75c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—$5.50.

California Valencias—$4.50@5.25

Oranges—Per box, $2.00@2.25.

Grapes—Cal. Tokay, $1.60 crate.

California Red Emperor Grapes, $3.50 keg.

New York State Concord Grapes—5-pound baskets, 18c, peay baskets, 15c.

Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $4.50@6.00.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $3.75@4.25.

Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.

Cranberries—$5.25@6.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 15c; Brazils, lb., 15c; pecans, lb., 16c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; bbls., 9c lb.; walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 20@17c lb.; case $5.75.

Navy Beans—$3.80.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 8@8½c.

Calves—10@12c.

Fowls—Live, 13c.

Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.

Geese—Alive, 13@14c.

Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 10@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—15c.

Lean Bacon—23c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17c; 8 to 10 lbs., 18½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 13½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, pound, 14c; round bullheads, 7c; herring, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 8.—Cotton futures opened barely steady; Dec., 11.46c; Jan., 11.61c; March, 11.88c; May, 11.97c; July, 12.02c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of one to six points in response to a bullish view of the census ginning figures. Liverpool, however, was lower than due and prices here soon sagged off under foreign, southern and local selling which seemed to be based upon very much the same considerations as were responsible for the decline last week. January contracts which had advanced to 11.64c early, eased back to 11.56c, or a point under Saturday's closing figures, but at this level the market steadied on private predictions for less favorable weather and there were rallies of several points toward the middle of the morning. The census report showing 7,584,871 bales ginned to November 1 was considered in line with smaller crop estimates and ran rather under recent predictions based on favorable weather for ginning operations during the period.

After the early setback, prices rallied rather sharply on covering by sellers of last week and scattering Wall Street support inspired by the unfavorable official weather predictions with January selling up to 11.73c and March to 11.96c or 14 to 16 points net higher. The south sold on this improvement, however, while the buying was by no means aggressive and prices weakened again around midday with offerings becoming more active and with prices making new low ground for the movement. January sold off to 11.46c or 12 points under Saturday's closing figures.

Cotton futures closed steady; December, 11.42c; January, 11.54c; March, 11.75c; May, 11.89c; July, 11.99c. The break to 11.45c for January and 11.70c for March was followed by a rally of 7 or 8 points on covering in mid-afternoon, but the bulges seemed to meet increased offerings and the tone remained nervous owing to continued southern selling and the absence of any important support. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11.60c. Sales, 100 bales.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 9.—Flour firmly held; spring patents, $5.40@5.75; winter patents, $5.45@5.60; winter straights, $5.25@5.55; Kansas straights, $5.50@5.55. Pork, unsettled; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $21.50@22.50; short clear, $18.50@20.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $8.25@9.05; refined, steady. New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; prime, $1.35; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20; No. 3, $100.@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central American, 28c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 33@24c; seconds, 32@33c.

Butter—Steady; receipts, 6,384; creamery extras, 92 score, 29¾@30c; creamery, higher scorings, 30¾@31c; firsts, 27¾@28c; seconds, 25@27c. Eggs—Steady; fresh gathered, extra fine, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c; seconds, 28@30c. Nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 58@61c; nearby henery browns, 42@44c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 2,396; state, whole milz, flats, old, specials, 15¾@16c; state, whole milk flats, average, 15½c; do, fresh specials, 15¾@15¾c; do average fancy, 15 1-4@15½. Live poultry, prices unsettled; dressed, firmer; western fresh chickens, barrels, 16@16½c; fresh fowls, iced, 12@17c; frozen turkeys, 18@22½c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—Butter—Creamery, extra, 32@32½c; prints, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31c; process extra, 29@29½c; fancy dairy, 29@29½c; choice, 22½@23c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@22½c. Poultry—Fat fowls, 14½c; springers, 14½c; light and medium chickens, 12½@13c; ducks, 14@17c; geese, 13@13½c; turkeys, 18@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra, 32c; extra firsts, 30c; firsts, 29c. Potatoes—Best, 75@80c; common, 50@65c; sweets, Jersey, in barrels, $2.90@3.10; Virginia, $1.75 per bbl.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,200; market slow; prime steers, $8.50@9.00; shipping, $7.50@8.25; butchers, $6.50@8.50; heifers, $5.50@7.50; cows, $3.00@6.50; bulls, $4.50@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.50; stock heifers, $4.50@5.50; fresh cows and springers, market active, $55.00 to $85.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market active and steady; $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; market active; heavy, $7.40@7.50; mixed, $7.25@7.40; yorkers, $7.40@7.50; pigs, $6.75@7.40; roughs, $6.75@7.00; stags, $5.00@5.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active and steady; lambs, $6.00@9.50; yearlings, $5.00@7.50; wethers, $6.00@6.50; ewes, $3.00@5.75; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

THE NEVADA MINING NEWS

issued bi-weekly and edited by expert mining writers, gives all the news all the time of all the mines in Nevada, and now and then points on some remarkable money making opportunities. This publication will be mailed to you for three months absolutely free upon request. Write for it today and ask for any special information you may desire regarding any mine in Nevada. NEVADA MINING NEWS, 340 Clay Peters Bldg. Reno, Nevada

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in Chest, Smothering Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't delay. Use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds are brought to themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SORE LEGS HEALED

Open Legs, Ulcers, Enlarged Veins, Eczema healed while you work. Write for book "How to Heal my Sore Legs

ASKS BRITAIN TO KEEP HANDS OFF U. S. COMMERCE

Wilson Sends Note to England Designating Blockade as Ineffective, Illegal, Indefensible.

Washington, Nov. 8. — Publication today of the American note to Great Britain denouncing as "ineffective, illegal and indefensible," the attempted blockade against Germany and Austria, gives notice to citizens of the United States whose legitimate foreign trade is interfered with by the allies that they should seek redress directly through the diplomatic channels of their own government rather than through prize courts.

This latest note is an exhaustive document dealing with England's interference with American trade since the outbreak of the war. In effect, it is a communication also to France, which has followed her ally in the treatment of overseas commerce, as a copy was presented to the French embassy here.

Thirty-five points are treated in the note, and, in conclusion, Secretary Lansing declares that the United States "cannot with complacence suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographical position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

The relations between the United States and Great Britain he says must be governed not by expediency but by established rules of international conduct; it is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day, but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained unimpaired, and the United States unhesitatingly assumes the task of championing the rights of neutrals.

Heretofore Americans whose cargoes destined to neutral countries have been seized on the high seas and delayed or confiscated, have been advised to exhaust legal remedies abroad before asking the United States government to seek reparation. Now, the note says, the government "feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are in its opinion authorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels."

Since the United States does not recognize the existence of a legal blockade, America may look to their government for protection in the shipment of non-contraband cargoes not only to neutral countries contiguous to belligerents, but directly to or from the enemy of the allies.

CONFESSES PLOT TO PUT HUERTA BACK IN POWER

Mexican Tells District Attorney of Plan.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 6.—Jose Orozco, former chief lieutenant of his cousin, Gen. Pascual Orozco, and who is a prisoner at El Paso, had made a confession of an alleged plot to restore Victoriano Huerta to power in Mexico, according to information given out last night in the office of United States Distrinct Attorney J. L. Camp in San Aontonio.

It is understood that warrants will be issued for the arrest of at least 12 men, said to be implicated in the plot.

Orozco, it is alleged, detailed the story of plans for an uprising with ramifications in a half dozen states.

Huerta was in New York while the plans for the invasion of Mexico from the United States were being arranged, according to the information from the district attorney's office, but left for the west when everything was ready for launching the scheme to seize Juarez aid make it the provisional capital of Mexico.

Then came the arrest of the former dictator in El Paso.

RUSSIA CULTIVATING AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP

First Public Meeting to That End a Success.

Petrograd, Nov. 5.—(Via London.)—The first public meeting of the new Society for Promoting Mutual Friendly Relations between Russia and America, was in every way a success. The large hall in which the meeting was held was crowded, even the standing room being occupied. The remarks of Baron Rosen, Professor Paul N. Miliukoff, president of Maxim Kovalesvsky; F. I. Roditcheff, Nicolas Tougan-Baranovsky, and others, were warmly applauded.

The general trend of the addresses was to the effect that America was able to exert great influence upon the war because of her economic power, and that Russia could profit from a study of American ideas and policies. A notable feature of the meeting was the declaration by M. Roditcheff that he was firmly convinced that the war would be won by the side that deserved to win because of the moral principles for which it stood.

P. A. B. WIDENER DEAD

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—P. A. B. Widener, the millionaire traction magnate, died at his home at Elkins Park today.

BULGARIANS TAKE SERBIAN CAPITAL

Nish Falls After Hard Fight to Enemies Who Hold Half of Nation.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—By wireless Sayville.—The capture of Nish, Serbia, by the Bulgarians, was announced officially here today. The fall of Nish gives the Germans a clear railway route from Berlin to Constantinople. Troop and ammunition trains will probably be rolled through from Germany to Turkey within a few days.

Nish fell before the attacks of the first Bulgarian army under General Boyadjieff. After the forts defending the city on the north were smashed to ruins by the big guns of the Bulgars, the troops made their victorious entry into the city.

Practically all the strongholds of the Serbs in northern Serbia are now in the hands of the Germans, the Austro-Hungarians and the Bulgarians. The Serbians are retreating into the mountains, meanwhile being hammered by the Austro-German and Bulgarian armies.

Nish is on the main line of the Orient railway. It lies at the point where the line to Sofia and Constantinople branches off from the line which runs southward from Belgrade to Salonika. Nish is 13 miles southeast of Belgrade and 50 miles from the Bulgarian border.

With the exception of Belgrade, Nish is the largest city in Serbia. Soon after the outbreak of the war, the capital was transferred from Belgrade to Nish. There the government remained until the city was threatened by the invaders. In the last month various towns have been mentioned as the temporary seat of the government.

Nish is situated on the main railroad line of Serbia, running from Belgrade to Saloniki. There are no recent statistics of its population, which 20 years ago was 21,500.

More than half of Serbia is now in possession of the invaders, who also have taken the greater part of the country's railroads. The new junction effected between Austro-German and Bulgarian forces, reported by Berlin today, completes the semi-circular wall of hostile armies about the retreating Serbians.

Several days ago the Austrians who invaded Serbia from Bosnia joined forces with their comrades who advanced from the north. The line now runs from the western border near Vishegrad, eastward along the railroad to Varvarin, thence south to Uskup. The Bulgarians, however, have advanced considerably to the west of the Nish-Saloniki railroad, and are said to be threatening Pristina.

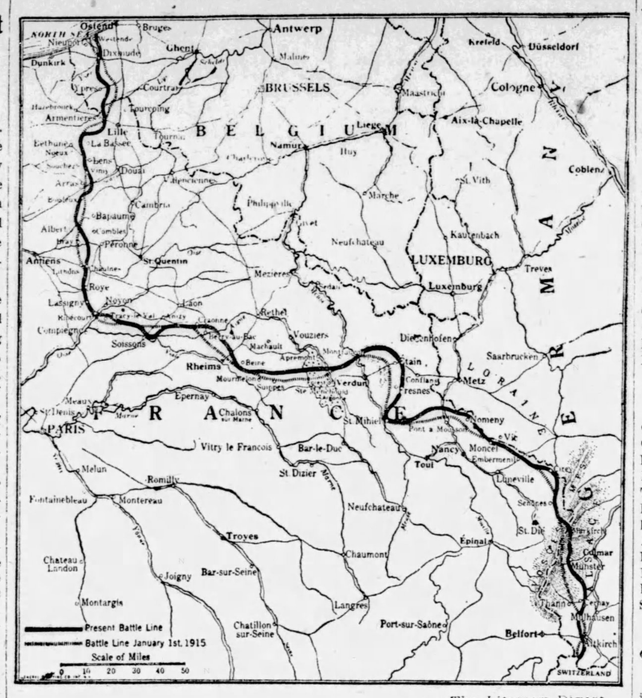
The whole movement represents a gradual closing in on the Serbians from the north, east and south, in the formation so often employed by the Teutons. It is said in Berlin that the Serbians have an open line of less than 70 miles for retreat into Montenegro. Should they seek refuge in that country, they would be menaced by Austrian forces which adready have begun an attack along the northern and western Montenegrin frontiers.

GRENFELL GOING TO FRONT

"Pastor of Labrador" Will Leave With Harvard Red Cross.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 5.—Sir Wilfred T. Grenfell, the "pastor of Labrador," who is here attending the medical missionary conference, announced today that he will leave soon with the Harvard unit of Red Cross workers for active service in France.

THIS IS ONE GOOD REASON WHY GREAT BRITAIN IS NOT HAPPY OVER WAR



—The Literary Digest.

The black line represents the western front as held by French, British, and Belgian troops at the present time. The shaded line shows the position on January first of this year. In spite of a vast expenditure of men, munitions and money, no really substantial progress has been made.

ENGLISH ARE SURPRISED AT THE TENOR OF U. S. NOTE

London, Nov. 8. — Notwithstanding the forecasts of the American note to Great Britain which has been sent from Washington by correspondents of the British press, surprise is the predominant tone of the majority of the British newspapers in their comment on the document. The country has been too deeply wrapped up in the consideration of pressing European problems during the past few weeks to give much attention to American opinion, and apparently it was not aware that the treatment of American shipping might furnish the ground for a serious controversy between the two governments.

"The American not upon our interference with neutral trade," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "will be read with some surprise in this country. While the duty of every power to keep vigilant guard over the interests of its own commerce will be freely recognized, it must be felt that the United States scarcely grapples with the realities of the situation created in the first place by the fact of war, and in the second by the criminality of German practices. In some passages the note seems to invoke the authority of international law as if its problems could be finally settled for one belligerent without reference to the doings of the other. That is a view utterly inapplicable in the world of things as they are. It is impossible to deal with questions arising between the allies and the United States while ignoring the practices of Admiral von Tirpitz and the changes in policy which they forced upon ourselves and our friends."

The Gazette says the British government has shown a desire to reduce inconvenience to neutral trade to a minimum, but that it is notorious that the methods of concealment which it declares have been adopted by American shippers exhibit a variety and ingenuity demanding the most thorough counter check.

CROPS FOR 1915 SMASH RECORDS

Yield of Principal Grains is to Exceed Five Billion Bushels.

VALUE OF CROPS

The figures issued by the department of agriculture on the crops of the United States, and the unofficial estimates of the value of those crops for 1915, show:

PRINCIPAL GRAINS.

Crop—	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	1,002,029,000	$932,888,999
Corn	3,090,509,000	1,913,025,071
Oats	1,517,478,000	532,599,822
Barley	236,682,000	118,577,682
Rye	44,179,000	37,861,403
Totals	5,890,877,000	$3,534,952,977

OTHER FARM CROPS.

Crop—	Value.
Cotton	$609,000,000
Potatoes	218,425,824
Hay	877,054,890
Tobacco	105,002,500
Flaxseed	30,050,534
Rice	22,313,350
Apples	164,380,480
Peaches	60,613,736
Pears	9,275,634
Buckwheat	12,854,750
Sweet Potatoes	42,456,050
Total	$2,149,229,748
Grand total	5,484,482,725

A corn crop of 3,090,509,000 bushels is shown by the government report for the month of November, issued yesterday. The crop is valued at $1,913,025,000.

The total of the five leading grains for the season aggregates 5,890,877,000 bushels, an increase of 949,000,000 bushels or 17 per cent over last year's final returns. The aggregate yield of all grains and the price is the highest known. The valuation of the five grain crops is $3,534,952,977.

In a statement the board of crop estimates said:

"The preliminary estimate of corn production is 3,090,000,000 bushels. This is about 65,000,000 bushels more than the forecast in the October report, and reflects the generally favorable character of the month of October in maturing the crop.

"The estimate of production is nearly 16 per cent larger than last year's crop and 14 per cent larger than the average yearly production of the preceding five years. In only one other year has the estimate of corn production exceeded 3,000,000,000 bushels, namely in 1912, when it reached about 35,000,000 bushels more than this year's crop estimate."

The seven surplus states have 1,643,000,000 bushels, or 35,000,000 bushels more than the October returns, and 207,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's final returns. Texas and Oklahoma raised 303,000,000 bushels, or 129,000,000 bushels more than last year.

More Corn in South.

"The increase in corn production is most marked in the southern, or cotton-growing states," continues the federal bureau. "These eleven states increased their production 35 per cent over the amount they raised last year and 37 per cent over the average yearly production in the preceding five years. They produced about 27 per cent of this year's crop; usually they produce about 22 per cent of the crop. The crop is especially short and of poor quality in the area included in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota."

Speaking of the quality of the corn the board says:

"Although the corn crop bulks large, the quality is unusually poor in the principal corn surplus states and northern states, where the crop was caught in the milk or dough state by an early freeze, causing much light, chaffy grain.

"Therefore the actual feeding value of the crop is probably less than the production figures of bushels, considered alone, would indicate. In the southern states, however, the quality of the crop is generally above the average."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Good money made at home knitting hosiery; machines furnished on time; we buy or sell your goods; easy and constant work. Wheeler Co., Inc., Dept. 205, 357 Madison, Chicago.

$75 month paid railway mail clerks. Examinations announced Jan. 15th. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain cloth seams; any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Samples 10c. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs, $65 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly, collecting names and addresses; send stamp. Superba Co., W37, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents make big money; the best line of food flavors, perfumes, soaps and toilet preparations, etc., ever offered. Over 250 light weight, popular priced, quick selling necessities; in big demand; well advertised; easy sellers; big repeaters; 100% profit. Complete outfits furnished free to workers. Just a postal today. American Products Co., 3459 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

We will pay you $120.00 to represent us and distribute Bibles in your community. 60 days' work. Man or woman. Experience not required. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, Dept. EX, Philadelphia.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for the American Elevating Wall Clothes Drier and Child's Chair Swing. Best house-to-house proposition on the market. Frank Hopkins & Co., North Girard, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only magazine of its special journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and 13th issue (3 months free. H. L. Barber, 407-25 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARM LANDS.

A lovely winter or all the year 'round home in beautiful, fertile, sunny, prosperous, central Florida; in the citrus fruit and winter gardening belt. One hundred miles north of the Everglades. High pine land with lakes; portion of 125 feet. Five acres and town lot for seventeen cents a day. On the railroad, close to two towns of 5,000 and 8,000. Fine for tourists; here will earn you more than 80 or 160 acres in the North. Price only $175. Payable $5 monthly, without interest or taxes. I have dozens of photographs which I will send you free together with all the information you desire regarding this favored location. Wonderful opportunity. Write today. Edw. B. Morey, Orange Center, Florida, Box B.101.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Profitable little farms in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up; easy terms; good fruit, vegetable, poultry and live stock country; large list of other farms. Send for literature now. E. La Baume, Agent, N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Arkansas—5,000 acres of fine, level valley land, $6 to $12 acre; 1/5 cash, balance annual payments 6% interest. Tracts of 40 acres and up. Write for literature, CENTRAL ARKANSAS FARMS CO., Gifford, Arkansas.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted—Good farm, well located. Possession next spring. Will deal with owner only. Al. Norman, Box 754, Chicago.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 135 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSONAL.

Sore gums, loose teeth, pyorrhea, Riggs disease, a guaranteed cure, tested 15 years. Medicine postpaid $1.50. Write for free book. Dr. C. M. Doss, D. D. S., Cooper, Texas.

PATENTS.

Patents secured through credit system. Free search. Send sketch. Book and advice FREE. Walters & Co., 418 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

We want farmers' names and pay 2½ cash each. Send dime for contract. G. Drucker, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PHOTO PLAYS.

Write photoplays. Earn big money. Our book, "How to Write Photoplays," is free. Enterprise Co., TB 5348 Lowe ave., Chicago.

NAMES WANTED.

We want farmers' name and pay 2½ cash each. Send dime for contract. G. S. LeRoy, Mich.

THE POINT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TO ENGLAND

"The United States cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights—and desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those rules of international conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a neutral engaged in a struggle for national existence.

"The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies."

Striking Paragraphs in Note to England

When goods are clearly intended to become incorporated in a mass of merchandise for sale in a neutral country it is an unwarranted and inquisitorial proceeding to detain shipments for examination as to whether these goods are ultimately destined for the enemy's country or use.

The United States maintains the right to sell goods into the general stock of a neutral country and denounces as illegal and unjustifiable any attempt of a belligerent to interfere with that right on the ground that it suspects that the previous supply of such goods in the neutral country which the imports renew or replace has been sold to an enemy.

The jurisdiction over merchant vessels on the high seas is that of the nation whose flag it rightfully flies. This is a principle of the law and practice of nations fundamental to the freedom of the high seas.

The United States believes it has been conclusively shown that * * * the blockade is ineffective, illegal and indefensible; that the judicial procedure offered as a means of reparation for an international injury is inherently defective for the purpose, and that in many cases jurisdiction is asserted in violation of the nations.

The United States cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by measures admitedly retaliatory, illegal and intended to punish the enemies of Great Britain.

It is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day, but of the future that the principles of international right be maintained.

ENGLAND LIMITS P. O. ORDERS TO U. S. TO $50

Government Acts to Save Difference in Exchange.

London, Nov. 5.—The money order department of the postoffice has issued a circular advising the public that hereafter no individual or firm will be permitted to send more than £100 ($500) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

During the recent decline in international exchange money order exchange has not fluctuated. It has been at much the most favorable rate for forwarding money to America, as compared with the other channels of financial exchange. The circular calls attention to the fact that many persons and firms have been dispatching several thousand pounds weekly to the United States in the form of postal money orders.

It is also believed shrewd exchange speculators have made profits by drawing checks on New York accounts and covering the amounts drawn by depositing postal orders.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, Nov. 8.—The British steamer Woolwich, 1,820 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was picked up after being in the small boats for 60 hours.

SHEPARDS MAY ADOPT PLAYMATE FOR FINLEY

Reported Taking Control of Another Boy.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Because a bright little 4-year-old boy has been seen around Lyndhurst for the past few days, rumors have been current that Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard intended to adopt another son. Inquiry at Lyndhurst last night brought the reply that the little stranger was there temporarily.

"Is he a little playmate for Finley?"

"We can't say."

"Do Mr. and Mrs. Shepard intend to adopt another child?"

At first the answer was positively no. But when it was pressed an evasive answer was given.

Neighbors who have seen the boy say they believe he is on trial and if he proves acceptable he will be adopted as a "little brother" for Finley.

SECRETARY DANIELS' PAPER IS BURNED OUT

Raleigh News and Observer Loss is $250,000.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 6.—The entire plant and building of the News and Observer, owned by the secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, was destroyed by fire which started shortly before six o'clock this morning. The large printing establishment of E. M. Uzzell & Co. is also a complete loss. Several small stores are either partially or completely destroyed.

W. H. Bagley, business manager of the News and Observer, was painfully, but not seriously injured by a falling piece of machinery while attempting to get books out of the building. First estimates of the property loss, with the fire still burning, are about $250,000.

It was the second time the News and Observer had been burned out since Secretary Daniels has been at the head of the navy department, the first fire having occurred April 24, 1913.

PLOT IN SIBERIA DISCOVERED

Pekin, Nov. 9.—A plot to deliver German war prisoners in Siberia has been discovered, according to advices from Harbin, Manchuria. Several German agents have been arrested in Harbin. The men had dynamite in the possession with which to blow up bridges on the Trans-Siberian railway.

ENEMY SUBMARINES SINK BRITISH, GERMAN SHIPS

Britons Lose Merchantman, Kaiser a Cruiser.

London, Nov. 8.—The British armed merchantman Tara was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The German cruiser Undine, while patrolling the waters off the southern coast of Sweden, was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine on Sunday afternoon, it was officially announced today by the admiralty.

The members of the crew were saved.

Shoots Rabbit in Two, Front Part Flees On

New York, Nov. 5.—The following drifted in to a news service office last night from the veracious correspondent at Sayville, L. I.:

"Herbert Feldmeier, of Brooklyn, a member of a hunting party in the Sayville woods, last night brought in the hind quarters of a rabbit. He solemnly declared he had shot the cotton tail squarely in two and that the front part relieved of the weighty avordupois of the rear sections, had outrun the dogs and so he had lost half of his game.

"The natives, save for the hopeful reporter, were incredulous."

Barnum was right.

NISH HAS HAD LONG, STORMY AND HONORABLE HISTORY

Nish, temporary capital of Serbia, which falls today into the hands of the Austro-German-Bulgarian armies, has had a glorious history. It was under the walls of Nish, ancient Naissus, that the Emperor Claudius defeated and destroyed an invading army of Goths in 269. It was here, also, that the Emperor Constantine the Great was born in 274.

Nish was destroyed by Attila and his Huns in the fifth century, and in the ninth century the Bulgarians became its masters. The Hungarians and the Byzantines possessed it in turn in the eleventh century. Next it fell into the hands of the Serbians, who entertained there the German Emperor Frederic Barbarossa and his crusaders. Frederic marched over the same course that his nation is marching again today, but upon a different errand.

In 1456 the historic city's light went out, for it fell into the hands of the Turks and was thereafter a part of the Ottoman empire for 300 years.

PRESS PRAISES NOTE TO ENGLAND

Papers of Country Say Attitude is Friendly, but Most Firm.

Newspapers representing almost every shade of political belief and nearly all sections of the country unite in praising the administration note to England touching her interference with American trade. It is described as being concise and fully covering the situation as well as adequately reflecting the feeling of Americans on the subject. By inference the German papers seem to consider it too tame.

Expressions of opinion follow:

New York Sun: The note, in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress and its marshaling of evidence and precedent, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law, and demand that Great Britain shall obey the law, and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people.

Calls Note Temperate.

New York World: On such a showing of outrage as is here made, the terms of the American protest, which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate. To gain a military advantage more or less important Great Briain has become a grievous offender against law, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion and against the best and most powerful friend that it has among the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property; it has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade. * * * If even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing street, the British government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own accountants will have something to do presently.

Indianapolis News: The argument of the American secretary of state on all the controverted points seems to us entirely convincing. Mr. Lansing makes it clear that we are not acting for ourselves alone, and that we are not inspired merely by commercial motives. The note reflects honor on the administration and on the nation.

Baltimore American: Great Britain has indulged in no murderous work. * * * but she has destroyed millions of dollars of American property. This is the gravest charge the United States can bring against her, but it is a mighty serious charge, one that may endanger the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: No abler presentation of the American side of the blockade controversy could be desired than that which Mr. Lansing makes in his note. The secretary of state speaks plainly, but there is nothing unfriendly in his tone. If the two countries cannot come to an agreement, it can be settled by arbitration. To that both governments must be willing to assent.

Indianapolis Star: In scope and comprehensiveness the note leaves little or nothing to be desired, for apparently the whole range of British contentions is brushed aside as untenable, and even offensive. Taken in connection with the full acceptance Germany has made of almost every American contention, this note puts up to the British government a sharply defined choice between radical amendment of its course and a conscious defiance of the United States.

Washington Post: If Great Britain values the friendship of the United States it will pay immediate heed to this note and abandon its attempt to substitute force for law.

President Even-Handed.

Springfield Republican: Our government's neutrality requires it to play no favorites. The President has successfully fought out with Germany the issues of submarine warfare in its relations to the rights of neutral noncombatants. Most bitterly has he been denounced by German sympathizers for favoring Great Britain. It is possible now he will be denounced with equal bitterness by British sympathizers.

It is unmistakably the President's desire and policy to be even-handed, to stand steadfastly for the principle that if neutrals have rights which belligerents are bound to respect, not one belligerent but all belligerents shall respect them.

Boston Journal: Mr. Lansing has stated America's case well and in so doing has spoken for every neutral nation on earth.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS WANTED Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free search. Our four books sent free. Patents procured or Fee Returned. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

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GOVernment positions are easy to get. My free booklet BX-103 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce our high grade guaranteed stock and poultry compounds. Every farmer a prospect. Steady work. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KAN.

FARM EXCHANGE.

TRADE YOUR FARM for city, town or suburban property or another farm. Write for free copy of Farm Exchange Bulletin describing 200 good trading properties. Geo. M. Smith & Son (Est. 1892), Box T, Warren, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

New York Farm Bargain.

96 Acres, $3,800.

Attractive 2-story, 10-room house, running water; basement barn 34 x 40; convenient other buildings; abundance fruit; 3/4 mile to village; owner has other business and must be taken immediately will include pair horses, 3 cows, calves, hogs, hens, tools, 20 tons hay, 200 bu. of oats, corn, hay, apples, potatoes and vegetables; remember $3,800, part cash, takes all. It is the chance of a lifetime to secure the right to a fully-equipped, money-making location. For details and directions to go and see it, write for "Biggest Farm Bargains." E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 105, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

Farms for Sale Write R. D. VanDyke, the Michigan Farm Land Man, Vassar, Mich.

One-half to two-thirds off on MAGAZINES. Last month's standard 15c to 25c magazines, 50c to $1.00 each, postpaid to you. Write for list. CENTRAL MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, 6 East Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH CAN'T FLEE TO U. S.

London, Nov. 8.—Following the example of the Cunard steamship company, the White Star line announced today that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted.

At Liverpool today a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of "scandalous attempts to escape enlistment."

Nine hundred Irishmen who intended to sail for New York on the Cunard line steamship Saxonia were prevented by the steamship company from taking passage.

The company declined to permit them to sail after there had been several stormy encounters with street crowds, which took the view that able-bodied men should not be permitted to evade liability to military service.

ITALIANS ARE SLATED TO BE NEW CARDINALS

Rome, Nov. 4.—Although the newspapers declared today that the Roman Catholic consistory at the vatican next month will be devoid of any marked political significance, international interest has been aroused by the announcement that Mgr. Fruhwirth, papal nuncio to Bavaria, will be elevated to be a cardinal. The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the vatican, announces that the following five others will be made cardinals:

Mgr. Tonti, papal nuncio to Portugal; Archbishop Mistrangelo of Florence; Mgr. Caglioro, apostolic delegate to Costa Rica; Mgr. Scapinelli Leguina, papal nuncio to Austria, and Mgr. Gusmini, archbishop of Bologna.

It is evidently the desire of Pope Benedict to restore an absolute Italian majority in the sacred college.

"Standard" Bargains Bring Greater Christmas Cheer

New clothes give so much more joy to the Xmas Holidays—And everybody can now enjoy this greater happiness for the "Standard" offers it at an astonishingly low cost. Clothes of guaranteed quality for men, women and children. All made in the very latest and most becoming fashions and rushed to you quickly through the FREE "Standard" Bargain Bulletins, (issued every two months). You *must* get these wonderful money saving bulletins—they will bring you the greatest clothes satisfaction you ever enjoyed.

The Xmas Bulletin is just printed. Send us at once the coupon (below) for your FREE copy. A postal will do also, but mail it promptly.

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Men's Wool Sweater $1.99

1H1199—Men's extra-heavy, Worsted Wool sweater in dark red or grey. Practically all-wool, with but a single thread of cotton-knitted on the back for extra strength. Double "ruff-neck" collar, narrowed cuffs. Reinforced, taped shoulders. (*Sizes 34 to 44 chest.*) Our bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. $1.99

Cap H169 Sweater H1198 Ladies' H1165 Misses'

Women's and Misses' ALL-WOOL SWEATERS

Remarkably low price offer for this splendid, heavy All-Wool Sweater, in red, gray or Copenhagen blue. Large, becomingly belted style, knit in new fancy stitch with shawl collar and patch pockets. Following:

H1198—Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 bust. Postpaid in U.S. $1.98
H1165—Misses' sizes 28 to 34 bust. Postpaid in U.S. $1.65
H169—Women's and misses' double hood. Practically All Wool and comes in white, red, gray or Copenhagen. Postpaid in the U.S. 69c

Smartly made Becoming Cotton Serge DRESS Special Value $1.49

2HDD149—Unequalled dress value. A practical, extremely becoming design, made of serviceable quality Cotton Serge in black or navy blue. Bodice is correctly bloused and displays very pretty trimming in the black-and-white stripe Cotton Messaline collar and cuffs. Skirt has the popular yoke and fashionable width at bottom. Closes with velvet buttons and loops. (*Ladies' sizes 34 to 46 bust; misses 14 to 18 yrs.*) Special postpaid in the U.S. $1.49

SERGE $1.49

Fur Collar Wool Diagonal Cheviot Coat $7.00 Value $4.49

VC449—A remarkable coat for $4.49. Fashionable, jauntily-belted style, splendidly tailored of Wool Diagonal Cheviot in navy blue or brown. This excellent material is woven with a slight cotton mixture invisibly carded into the wool to double the wear. Attractively trimmed with Coney fur collar. Flares gracefully from the waist line to a liberal width at bottom. A self belt is becomingly employed in front above two roomy, fancy, patch pockets. (*Sizes 32 to 46 bust and 45 inches long.*) This $7.00 Coat postpaid in the U. S., only $4.49

Same in 50-inch length

VC489—Same as VC449, but in a full 50-inch length. Special, postpaid in the U. S. $4.89

VC449 VC489

$1.98 With Petticoat FREE

This Petticoat FREE with this stylish triple-tier Honeycomb SKIRT $1.98

VS198—A surprise in skirt values. Fashionable, well tailored skirt priced exceptionally low, and to make the offer doubly attractive, we give you a pretty, good quality black sateen petticoat, as pictured, FREE. Smart triple-tier girdle skirt, made of the popular, serviceable quality black-and-white Honeycomb Cloth. The flounces are prettily scalloped and a detachable sell belt is provided. (*Sizes 22 to 30 inch waist and 37 to 43-inch length.*)

Here's unequalled value and you should make sure you get your share of this "COMBINATION" BARGAIN OFFER. The skirt, with petticoat FREE, and postpaid in the U.S. $1.98

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